The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. SOAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (at 6 cents per week), $3 00 (in advance for half the year), $6 00 (all the year).

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no case can any of these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1873. NO. 100.

FIRST EDITION.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.

Report of the Citizens' Committee Advising the Re-assembling of the Warmouth Legislature—Address of Acting Governor Pinchback—Probable Renewal of the Disturbance.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—The sub-committee of the committee of two hundred citizens who visited Washington in relation to the political troubles, have submitted a formal report giving a history of recent events, resulting, as the committee express it, in the overthrow of the government elected by the people, and in temporarily installing in the offices of the State men who were not in any manner elected thereto. The report further states that President Grant, while maintaining the propriety of the course which he has pursued in an executive capacity, has not professed to consider his action as the final decision of the vital question at issue in the politics of the State, but has remitted it to Congress as the proper tribunal to investigate the facts with more minuteness than the means within the executive control affords him an opportunity of doing, and render such relief as the nature of the case may seem to require. They had the assurance of both the President and Attorney General that such an investigation by Congress will meet with no opposition from the administration, and that they will readily co-operate in the affair, affording such aid as Congress may see fit to recommend. The committee advises that the Lyceum Hall Legislature assemble on Monday, in order to perpetuate its legal existence, and recommend that the people of the State and city extend to them their moral support and earnest sympathy, and such material aid as may enable them to insert and maintain by legal means the rights of the people of the State to local self-government.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Acting Governor Pinchback has signed the act passed by the Kellogg Legislature, providing that if any three or more persons, being armed with clubs, or any other dangerous weapon or weapons, or any ten or more persons shall unlawfully assemble in the city of New Orleans, or in any town, city or parish, within this State, for any unlawful purpose, with intent to disturb the public peace or to cause public disturbance, the persons so assembling shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment.

A two column "address to the people," signed by Lieut.-Gov. P.B.S. Pinchback, Acting Governor of Louisiana, is published, in which reference is made to the re-assembling of the Warmouth Legislature, and the intention expressed to prevent the same. Pinchback says: "I do not propose that such a state of things shall be inaugurated in the State of Louisiana as will make it necessary for the national authorities to declare martial law therein and take possession therefor, however much this deplorable issue may be sought and desired by the few ill-advised, short-sighted and self-seeking men who are laboring to that end. The Governor elect, as returned by the Legislature in session at the State House, on the day provided by law, and by the Constitution, be inaugurated, and the Legislature recognized by the President will meet and perform its legitimate functions, but no pretended Governor shall be inaugurated and no pretended General Assembly shall convene and disturb the public peace. Parties participating in either of such public wrongdoers and shall be promptly dealt with as such, and the whole force of the State shall be used for this purpose and all necessary national aid will be invoked to co-operate with and sustain the same. I have every confidence that the General Assembly now in session, sustained and aided by these suggestions and the general influence of the community, will make wise and adequate laws, and I shall cheerfully co-operate with them to furthering the public will, but no good object can be accomplished by disorder and revolution, while the commercial, financial and industrial interests of the State will be seriously affected thereby. No good citizen will sanction them, and under the obligation of my oath of office I am determined they shall not prevail NO FEARS OR VIOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Private advices from New Orleans state there is no fear of violence or collision between the opposing factions on the day that of the inauguration of the Governor, although each party will go through the ceremony of inaugurating its candidate. It is said that the purpose of the Louisianists is to save the legal point, which might appear to be waived by the omission to perform the ceremony.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The mass meeting at Exposition Hall January 2, the meeting of merchants at the Upper City Hotel, Jackson street, last night, the meeting of parish committees of Democratic, Reform and Liberal parties, and executive committee of independent clubs last night, the meeting yesterday of the committee of two hundred at the Merchants' Exchange, and the meeting of the committee of ten from each ward in the city, appointed by the Lyceum Hall meeting, were all largely attended. They adopted resolutions expressing a calm determination to see the legally elected State Legislature and State officers regularly inaugurated and installed, and calling upon the people to close their places of business on Monday, and assemble in Lafayette Square, to manifest a determination to yield a hearty and ready support to any and all measures employed to the ends contemplated by the present movement. Committees of the above mentioned meetings conferred to-day, and it is understood a plan of concerted action has been agreed upon. It is probable that most places of business will be closed to-morrow, and that the meeting at Lafayette Square will be very large. It is not generally believed that the Pinchback authorities will attempt to disperse the fusionists.

The following letter was received by Pinchback from General Emory on Saturday:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, Jan. 4, 1873. }

To His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to state in reply that in accordance with my instructions I shall hold troops in readiness to preserve the peace in this city. I also enclose a copy of a telegram this day received from the General commanding the army of the United States, and your Excellency will see fully to perceive that the action I propose to take is in strict accordance with the orders contained therein. I am, Governor very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. H. EMORY,

Col. Commanding, Brevt. Maj. Gen.

Gen. Sherman's dispatch to Gen. Emory is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1873.

You are authorized to use the force under your command to preserve the peace, if in your judgment it becomes necessary.

The following telegram was sent to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1873.

Hon. G. H. Williams, Attorney General of United States:

Members of the Legislature returned elected by the State Board recognized by Governor Warmouth, *before the close of the session*, held at Mechanics' Institute, are compelled to meet to-morrow under our constitution in order to preserve their status. The assemblage will be peaceable, without arms, with no purpose of aggression, but simply to organize. The organization presided over by Pinchback has threatened to offer interference, from which serious troubles may arise. That organization derives all its authority from the attitude of the Federal Executive and will be controlled by the President. I trust that he will discountenance interference with the assemblage, which has a lawful object and is rendered necessary by the situation.

H. H. EMORY,

Attorney General of Louisiana.

The announcement has just been made at the fusion headquarters, apparently by authority, that General Emory has received instructions from Washington that the United States troops shall only be used to preserve the peace in case any body of citizens, styling themselves what they choose, may have the right to meet peaceably for any purpose not unlawful; and that if any attempt should be made to disperse such assemblage they shall be protected. When this was announced to the crowd assembled in the St. Charles Hotel rotunda, several shouted simultaneously ejaculated, "Whew! the President has gone back on Pinckback."

THE LATEST INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Private advices received here from New Orleans are to the effect that many leading bankers, property holders and merchants have called upon Kellogg and assured him of their confidence in his ability and disposition to relieve the financial condition of Louisiana, and tender him their aid and influence in that direction. A syndicate composed of leading banks is being formed for the purpose of taking the new city consolidation bonds, which, if successful, will relieve the city of New Orleans on a cash basis at once.

A private dispatch from New Orleans states that all business will be suspended to-morrow, and that the Conservative or Fusion Legislature will assemble.

FIRES.

Two Fires in Terre Haute, Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 5.—The large and handsome frame residence of Hon. Patrick Shannon, on Eighth and Ohio streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning; also, the outbuildings and those of his neighbors. Mr. Shannon had a very valuable horse burned in his stable. The residence was insured for $7,000. The brick residence of Christ Reichert, on Seventeenth street, was destroyed by fire this afternoon; partly insured.

At Clark's Drug Store

Gettysburg Water,
Healing Spring Water,
Excelsior (Saratoga) Water,
Geyser (Saratoga) Water,
Bedford Water.

No. 103 Fifth avenue.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Louis Napoleon Seriously Ill—Undergoes a Surgical Operation.

CHISELHURST, January 4.—By advice of his physicians, Napoleon, on Thursday last, submitted to a surgical operation for the gravel complaint, from which he lately suffered. The operation, which was of a delicate and dangerous nature, was successfully performed by the eminent surgeon, Henry Thompson. Although affording to the patient much relief, it was followed by great physical prostration, but a bulletin issued yesterday states the result of the operation thus far, is free from any unfavorable symptoms.

CHISELHURST, January 4.—A bulletin issued at 8 P. M. by the surgeons in attendance upon the ex-Emperor Napoleon, says his condition remains unchanged. Dr. Henry Thompson and three other eminent surgeons are constantly with the Emperor. All four believe that the operation has been a complete success.

Gen. Von Roon to Continue in the German War Office.

BERLIN, January 4.—Emperor William has decided that General Von Roon, who has been appointed President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, to succeed Prince Bismarck, shall remain Chief Minister of War, and that General Von Kameoka shall co-operate with him in the discharge of the duties of that office.

Question of Veracity Between Ex-War Ministers.

LONDON, January 4.—Correspondence has taken place between Count Von Beust, late Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Duke de Grammont, in relation to the assertion of the latter that Austria promised to assist France in case of war with Prussia. Count Von Beust announces his intention of shortly publishing in Paris a reply to the statement of Duke de Grammont, explaining the attitude of Austria at the time of the outbreak of the late war.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 4.—A dispatch from Sir Bartle Frere, dated Aden, January 4th, says: "I will leave in the Enchantress for Zanzibar at five o'clock to-night."

PARIS, January 4.—The *Emancipation*, a radical newspaper of Toulouse, has been suppressed.

PARIS, January 4.—Borcelles will return to Paris from Rome. This is regarded as an indication of the continuance of the difference between Thiers and the Pope.

Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador to France, will to-morrow entertain Thiers and a number of other distinguished personages at dinner. Thiers will go to Calais on the 10th inst. to witness artillery experiments.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 4.—The Isabella Hartley, from New York to Antwerp with cotton, was abandoned at sea. Most of the crew were saved.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 4.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by ½ per cent. Consols for money 92¼@92⅜, and for the account 92⅜@92½; American securities quiet and steady; 5 2·3s of '65, 90¼; 5-20s of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90; are Railroads, 51¾.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—United States bonds—5-20s of 62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 4.—Rentes 53 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, of the sales to-day 3,000 bales were of American; sales of cotton afloat for shipment unchanged. Corn in Charleston, during November and December, at 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 12s 8d to 12s 9d. Flour 28s. Corn 28s 9d. Lard 37s. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 26s; short rib middles 26s 9d. Refined petroleum 21s6d. Turpentine 44s.

ANTWERP, January 4.—Refined petroleum 52 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1873.

THE STOKES-FISK CASES CONCLUDED.

The arguments of counsel having been concluded, the Judge at once proceeded to deliver his charge. After complimenting the jury, counsel and press for abstaining from criticisms in the case, he charged that all exceptions were to be discarded which bore upon the character and habits or social surroundings of either the deceased or the prisoner. The killing being practically conceded, the question was whether that killing was a crime. It was agreed on both sides that the killing was either murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree, or justifiable homicide. To determine the point at issue it was important to consider, were there two pistols found or whether the prisoner was acting in self-defense. He then explained the theory of the prosecution that there was but one pistol, and of the defence that there were two. He intimated that the jury might consider another theory, viz: that the pistol found by the lad was dropped by the prisoner, though this theory was irreconcilable with the testimony. No one testifies to seeing a pistol in Fisk's hand except the prisoner. The alleged of the prisoner when arrested didn't necessarily involve guilt. If the jury believed the prisoner fired from premeditated design to kill, without danger, they should find a verdict of murder in the first degree, unless they found a verdict of manslaughter in the third, and on the latter point they were to consider if there was a conflict and whether the character of Fisk was such as from menaces to lead to the apprehension of danger. On that point only, whether the deceased was actually violently and dangerous man or not, were they to consider his character. It was the duty of the prisoner to satisfy them that the killing was not murder. His Honor then explained the kind of doubt to which the prisoner would be entitled, and in conclusion said it would be a great misfortune if the jury now disagreed. Ordinarily twelve honest, intelligent men who, after consideration, make up their minds and agree. Where passion, prejudice, or obstinacy, or other motives are present, they do not. He made these remarks because the jury on the former trial disagreed. The prisoner was either guilty and should be convicted, or innocent and be acquitted. His Honor did not anticipate disagreement in this case. The jury then retired.

The jury, after being out some few hours, entered at about eleven o'clock, rendered a verdict against the prisoner of murder in the first degree. Judge Barnard deferred sentence until Monday. The anticipation that the verdict would be given some time to-night created much interest in many places throughout the city. It was fully expected, however, that the verdict would be reached so soon. During the latter days of the trial some appprehension was awakened among the friends of the prisoner at the pertinacity and skill with which testimony for the prosecution was evolved, still a feeling existed among many that conviction of murder in the first degree would not be found, and that if there were no disagreements on the jury, the verdict would be either justifiable homicide, or manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner's counsel will doubtless now apply for a new trial, as they took many exceptions in the progress of the case on which they can found their application.

The jury came into court at 11:12, having been in absent about three hours. There was marked sensation in Court at the announcement of the verdict. The prisoner turned pale, and his sister wept aloud. Assistant District Attorney Fellows moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced, but at the suggestion of Mr. Treimaine the Judge deferred passing sentence until Monday. The jury, it has transpired, on retiring stood ten for murder in the first degree and two for manslaughter in the third degree. From information derived in an interview with some of the lawyers of Stokes it is thought that no exception to the verdict will be taken.

TELEGRAPH LINES DOWN.

The telegraph lines in this city are prostrated by sleet to-day. There has been no communication with Fort Wayne to-night. Communication with Washington has been maintained from Jersey City, to which point messages from this city are taken by messengers.

CRIMES.

The Hibbler Homicide Trial at Fort Wayne.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., January 5, 1873.

In the Hibbler murder trial yesterday Mrs. Beck, Vergil and Legge were called to prove the sanesss of Mrs. Hibbler's mind at the time of the dying declaration, Dr. Myers' testimony previously having shown that she was suffering from *pyaemia*, or purulent blood poison, so much so as to be unable to talk coherently. They testified that *pyaemia* never ensued after the infliction of gun shot wounds in less than three or four days. The Court took under advisement the question of the admissibility of the declaration, and the State has rested its case. Evidence in defence will be introduced to-morrow.

Murder in Cincinnati with a Wine Bottle.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—About noon to-day Clemens Blomer died from the effects of wounds received in a fight at a beer saloon over the Rhine last night. His assailants were two men, Rettman, who has been arrested, and Bosmann, who delivered the fatal blow and escaped. The weapon used was a wine bottle full of oil. The blow was struck on the back of Bloomer's head.

A Colored Man Stabbed and Killed—Robbery Suspected.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 5.—At Hernando, Miss., Saturday night, a colored man named John Horton stabbed and killed another colored man, his brother-in-law, Moses Wigler. Horton was trying to get money from his wife and was beating her, when Wigler interfered to preserve the peace, and was fatally stabbed. The murderer escaped.

On Thursday night, January 2d, Simpson T. Caldwell, a laborer, murdered his employer, R. H. Johnson, near Coldwater, Miss., and robbed his wife of $1,100. On Saturday evening Caldwell was arrested and lodged in jail in Hernando. The money was found on his person. He confessed the murder and robbery. There is great excitement and fears that he will be mobbed. A strong guard is around the jail.

Texas is to send samples of coal, lead, slate, iron, marble, copper, silver, and gold to the Vienna Exposition.

BIG GAME.

FORGERY ON A LARGE SCALE

How $5,000,000 of Spurious Warrants on Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Texas were to have been Issued,

The Way in Which the Game Was Spoiled.

[New Orleans Correspondence New York World.]

You have before this date had some tidings of the gigantic scheme of forgery which contemplated an issue of bogus warrants of the State of Mississippi. Late revelations have made it clear that not Mississippi warrants alone were to be forged, but that there were to be simultaneously issued on the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas as well, bogus or raised warrants to the amount of $5,000,000 in all. The organization which had this plan in hand was most complete. Its agents were in every State, including one in your own city, and by a complicated system of pass words, cipher and aliases the secrecy of his work was almost impenetrable. The whole was finally unearthed and is now made public by the skill of Captain Bell, acting private secretary to the Governor of Mississippi. In September last Bell was requested by the Governor to make an investigation in the matter of certain forged and raised warrants of the State which had been offered at the Jackson bank, and thereupon began the search which has ended in criminating parties of high social standing in this and other cities, and has raised a breeze here that will not soon be forgotten. Coming to New Orleans, Bell, after prolonged inquiry, learned that a quartermaster of the Cromwell line of steamers had offered several of the suspected warrants to a broker in Camp street. Certain facts led Captain Bell to the belief that a citizen of Jackson, Miss., who has various aliases, and was implicated in the great Cunningham forgery, you will remember as occurring in August last, had some hand in this new work, and his visit to Jackson fed only his suspicions. Meanwhile a woman, a known intimate of the quartermaster, was arrested in Camp street, where she was endeavoring by diversion of her attention to pass warrants. This woman, as afterwards appeared, was a mere decoy, deputed to blind the search and give to the "ring" some inkling of its enemies' movements. Accordingly she made to Captain Bell a partial confession of the scheme, with just enough truth in it to make the deception more perfect. The quartermaster as spy was understood from the beginning, and as she watched she was herself watched in turn, and thus was the unconscious channel of most valuable information. The quartermaster was on his way from New York in the steamer St. Louis. The woman warned him at Quarantine, and by rifles below this city, and the Jackson citizen left the city. The plan of one scheme was given up by the conspirators for another. The woman arranged a meeting between Captain Bell and the quartermaster, at which the latter confessed to the conspiracy to forge of $5,000,000 aforementioned, and detailed a process whereby by the use of a certain Zolfo Salts for removing the writing from $6 were erased and the blank filled to any denomination. The palimpsest was thus genuine paper, seal, and signatures, and therefore was a most dangerous counterfeit. The quartermaster asserted that some $80,000 of these raised warrants are prepared, and promised that the rest should be forthcoming. Bell permitted him to go with the woman to New York to obtain that amount from the depository there, and he returned early in November with $80,000 in bonds, alleging that the balance ($40,000) had been withdrawn by another member of the band and was out of his reach. It has since been discovered that there was in fact but $40,000 of these raised warrants, and that $80,000 instead of $40,000 was reserved by the forgers, the quartermaster acting fortright, out in concert with them, and choosing the partial surrender of the warrants as the most profitable action under the circumstances. The fraud, in fact, was complete by the time Concerning the missing $40,000 (in reality $80,000) nothing was heard for a time, until a warrant for $5,000 was offered at a broker's office in Broad street, New York, on the 3d December 3. Telegraphing to Jackson to learn the validity of warrant 3,324, the forgery was at once discovered and the clue found to Captain Bell at the latter place. He telegraphed to Colonel Whitley, Chief of the United States Secret Service, to arrest the quartermaster. The woman, who fancied herself secure, was also arrested here, and most valuable papers which implicate a number of prominent citizens fell her possession. An interview with the citizen of Jackson was had; and he learning of the quartermaster's capture promised information which should lead to the discovery of the whole $80,000. This promise he did not fulfil, and was arrested on the 22d of December. Another person, a resident of Jackson, suspected to be the penman of the raised warrants, was also arrested, and the two are in jail at Jackson to be shortly examined on the charge of forgery.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Dispatches from Jefferson City state that General Frank P. Blair received a large number of callers to-day. He is in good health and spirits, and is rapidly regaining the use of his right arm, which is his only lame member. His friends assert he is gaining supporters every hour, that the opposition is much divided, and that his chances for re-election are brighter than ever. Information was received here from their holiday vacation talk more positively than heretofore of the absolute necessity of a thorough and searching investigation, which shall fully satisfy the public both in its progress and results, and it is more and more evident that the whole truth of the Credit Mobilier will see the light, and that without respect to persons or previous reports.

The Eight Hour Law Decision.

Comptroller Taylor's last letter on the construction of the Eight Hour law, and in review of the opinion the War Department sought from the Department of Justice, has raised a pretty lively breeze. The Secretary of War returned it with the indorsement that it was insulting. "In reply the Comptroller writes that in his opinion if there was an insult it consisted in the War Department asking a decision from the Comptroller, and when it did not suit, going elsewhere to obtain one which would.

The Postal Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the most important portions of the annual postal bill, which, as it now stands, appropriates nearly $37,250,000, of which $3,000,000 are to supply deficiencies in postal receipts, and the remainder for the ensuing fiscal year. The principal items in the bill are as follows: Between San Francisco, China and Japan, $878,000; between New York and Brazil, $150,000. The Australian subsidy prefers to take its chance in a separate bill, which is now pending in both branches of Congress. The Committee on Appropriations have perfected two bills during the recess, and have others so well advanced that they will be ready to submit to the House with business for some time to come.

The Government and Telegraph Companies.

Mr. William Whiting, acting under commission as a special Assistant Attorney General, has just completed an important and exhaustive opinion upon questions involved between the government and the telegraph companies, under the lines of the Pacific Railroad, and deciding doubtful points which have for a long time existed between the Departments of War, Justice and Treasury in dealing with the companies. The opinion will not, however, be promulgated until further legislation, which is found necessary, is secured or fairly inaugurated.

Relief for Gen. Sumner.

Committee of Ways and Means will report at an early day a bill relieving Gen. Spinner from the liability now imposed by law of reimbursing to the government losses incurred through his subordinates.

Extension of the Treasury Building.

The proposition to extend the Treasury building, in accordance with the recommendations of Secretary Boutwell and Architect Mullett, will be brought before Congress at an early day. Increased accommodation for the bureau printing and engraving are imperatively needed.

Mission to Liberia.

One of the local papers this morning announces that D. A. Stroaker, of this city, and graduate of Howard University, is a candidate for the mission to Liberia.

Defaulting Pension Agent.

The Pension Office has received the trial of W. T. Forbes, formerly of Cincinnati, late pension agent at Philadelphia, to take place soon. The office has ascertained that most of the money involved, about $32,000, was used in building a distillery, and the parties were just ready to apply to the Treasurer for permission to begin when the arrest was made.

Light Buckwheat Cakes

Can be made better by using the following recipe than in any other way. To one quart o buckwheat flour add two table-spoonfuls of molasses, or syrup, and two tea-spoonfuls of salt, then mix with warm water to the consistency of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm (not hot) place; when ready to bake, thin your batter, if necessary, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately, on a hot griddle.

Drug Store for Sale.

Well located, well stock'd, doing a good business. Intending to engage in other business is the reason for selling. Address "Drugs," P. O. Box 615, Pittsburgh.

The Neat and Tidy Housewife

Who often makes a thorough examination of her house, from cellar to garret, will find Sapolio an indispensable article to make the excursion pleasant and delightful.

It will aid her in
House cleaning
More than any one thing.
It is really of more use than an extra girl.
It cost only
Ten cents per cake.

and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices. For all cleaning purposes Sapolio is so convenient and reliable that a person once using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Henry Farwell, a prominent citizen of Sterling, and father of Congressman C. B. Farwell and Hon. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, died at his residence in Sterling on Saturday, from injuries received by a recent fall.

Total number of hogs packed at Chicago since November 1, 695,594.

Whole number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since November 1, 433,000.

A sailor named Riley, from Logansport, Ill., committed suicide at New York Saturday by jumping from the main yard to the deck of the bark on which he had shipped.

A dispatch from Havana states that the Spanish troops had captured insurgent Colonel Isidoro Benites and Dr. Guerout.

Another effort to authorize the use of dummy engines on the street railways in New York has failed.

There were sixty deaths from small pox in Boston last week.

Dispatches from Dayton say that earthquake shocks was felt in that city on Saturday night.

The epizooty has again appeared in St. Louis with about thirty cases per day.

Trains are delayed at St. Louis on account of the prevailing snow storm.

At San Francisco, Saturday, Laura D. Fair procured a warrant for the arrest of G. Thistleton for libel, consisting of a series of caricatures of her during her late trial for the murder of A. P. Crittenden.

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature to annex to Boston all the territory lying within the limits of West Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, Medford, Malden, Everett, Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Revere, and Chelsea. It increases the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council, the number of wards being sixty. The bill cannot take effect unless accepted by a majority of all the voters in the several places.

The steamer Nevada, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco was held on Saturday, and formal expression given to the popular sentiment adverse to the proposed ceding of Goat Island, in the harbor of that city, to the Central Pacific Railroad.

Presentation.

On New Year's Eve Mr. S. L. Gibson, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was the recipient of a handsome present, consisting of a full silver service of twenty-eight pieces, at the hands of the operators and clerks employed in the several departments of the company's office here. Mr. Gibson having been invited into the operating room, where the employees of the company had assembled, Mr. J. B. Bryant, on behalf of the donors, made the presentation speech. Mr. Gibson was taken completely by surprise, but responded in an appropriate manner. That the gift was worthily bestowed and most properly applied is the opinion of all present on the occasion. Inscribed on the principal piece of the set is the following: "Presented to S. L. Gibson by his telegraphic friends of Pittsburgh, New Year's, 1873."

Pass Right On

to second page, text to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma are worth to you.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1873.

Reassembling of Congress—The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Comparatively few Members of Congress have arrived to-day, and as a consequence, the indications of the course of to-morrow's business are not clearly defined. The expectation is however general, that a resolution opening the doors of the Credit Mobilier investigation will be offered, and there is no doubt that, if presented, it will be promptly adopted by the House. Representative Frye, of Maine, whose State is first on call, will probably offer the resolution, and it is not likely to lead to much if any debate. Judge Poland, chairman of the committee, will sustain its action in making the investigation secret, if the sentiment of the House is overwhelmingly the other way. Members returning here from their holiday vacation talk more positively than heretofore of the absolute necessity of a thorough and searching investigation, which shall fully satisfy the public both in its progress and results, and it is more and more evident that the whole truth of the Credit Mobilier will see the light, and that without respect to persons or previous reports.

The Eight Hour Law Decision.

Comptroller Taylor's last letter on the construction of the Eight Hour law, and in review of the opinion the War Department sought from the Department of Justice, has raised a pretty lively breeze. The Secretary of War returned it with the indorsement that it was insulting. "In reply the Comptroller writes that in his opinion if there was an insult it consisted in the War Department asking a decision from the Comptroller, and when it did not suit, going elsewhere to obtain one which would.

The Postal Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the most important portions of the annual postal bill, which, as it now stands, appropriates nearly $37,250,000, of which $3,000,000 are to supply deficiencies in postal receipts, and the remainder for the ensuing fiscal year. The principal items in the bill are as follows: Between San Francisco, China and Japan, $878,000; between New York and Brazil, $150,000. The Australian subsidy prefers to take its chance in a separate bill, which is now pending in both branches of Congress. The Committee on Appropriations have perfected two bills during the recess, and have others so well advanced that they will be ready to submit to the House with business for some time to come.

The Government and Telegraph Companies.

Mr. William Whiting, acting under commission as a special Assistant Attorney General, has just completed an important and exhaustive opinion upon questions involved between the government and the telegraph companies, under the lines of the Pacific Railroad, and deciding doubtful points which have for a long time existed between the Departments of War, Justice and Treasury in dealing with the companies. The opinion will not, however, be promulgated until further legislation, which is found necessary, is secured or fairly inaugurated.

Relief for Gen. Sumner.

Committee of Ways and Means will report at an early day a bill relieving Gen. Spinner from the liability now imposed by law of reimbursing to the government losses incurred through his subordinates.

Extension of the Treasury Building.

The proposition to extend the Treasury building, in accordance with the recommendations of Secretary Boutwell and Architect Mullett, will be brought before Congress at an early day. Increased accommodation for the bureau printing and engraving are imperatively needed.

Mission to Liberia.

One of the local papers this morning announces that D. A. Stroaker, of this city, and graduate of Howard University, is a candidate for the mission to Liberia.

Defaulting Pension Agent.

The Pension Office has received the trial of W. T. Forbes, formerly of Cincinnati, late pension agent at Philadelphia, to take place soon. The office has ascertained that most of the money involved, about $32,000, was used in building a distillery, and the parties were just ready to apply to the Treasurer for permission to begin when the arrest was made.

Light Buckwheat Cakes

Can be made better by using the following recipe than in any other way. To one quart o buckwheat flour add two table-spoonfuls of molasses, or syrup, and two tea-spoonfuls of salt, then mix with warm water to the consistency of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm (not hot) place; when ready to bake, thin your batter, if necessary, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately, on a hot griddle.

Drug Store for Sale.

Well located, well stock'd, doing a good business. Intending to engage in other business is the reason for selling. Address "Drugs," P. O. Box 615, Pittsburgh.

The Neat and Tidy Housewife

Who often makes a thorough examination of her house, from cellar to garret, will find Sapolio an indispensable article to make the excursion pleasant and delightful.

It will aid her in
House cleaning
More than any one thing.
It is really of more use than an extra girl.
It cost only
Ten cents per cake.

and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices. For all cleaning purposes Sapolio is so convenient and reliable that a person once using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The Whole Truth to be Brought Out.

The Eight Hour Question.

Postal Appropriation Bill.

Decision Concerning Telegraph Companies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1873.

Reassembling of Congress—The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Comparatively few Members of Congress have arrived to-day, and as a consequence, the indications of the course of to-morrow's business are not clearly defined. The expectation is however general, that a resolution opening the doors of the Credit Mobilier investigation will be offered, and there is no doubt that, if presented, it will be promptly adopted by the House. Representative Frye, of Maine, whose State is first on call, will probably offer the resolution, and it is not likely to lead to much if any debate. Judge Poland, chairman of the committee, will sustain its action in making the investigation secret, if the sentiment of the House is overwhelmingly the other way. Members returning here from their holiday vacation talk more positively than heretofore of the absolute necessity of a thorough and searching investigation, which shall fully satisfy the public both in its progress and results, and it is more and more evident that the whole truth of the Credit Mobilier will see the light, and that without respect to persons or previous reports.

The Eight Hour Law Decision.

Comptroller Taylor's last letter on the construction of the Eight Hour law, and in review of the opinion the War Department sought from the Department of Justice, has raised a pretty lively breeze. The Secretary of War returned it with the indorsement that it was insulting. "In reply the Comptroller writes that in his opinion if there was an insult it consisted in the War Department asking a decision from the Comptroller, and when it did not suit, going elsewhere to obtain one which would.

The Postal Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the most important portions of the annual postal bill, which, as it now stands, appropriates nearly $37,250,000, of which $3,000,000 are to supply deficiencies in postal receipts, and the remainder for the ensuing fiscal year. The principal items in the bill are as follows: Between San Francisco, China and Japan, $878,000; between New York and Brazil, $150,000. The Australian subsidy prefers to take its chance in a separate bill, which is now pending in both branches of Congress. The Committee on Appropriations have perfected two bills during the recess, and have others so well advanced that they will be ready to submit to the House with business for some time to come.

The Government and Telegraph Companies.

Mr. William Whiting, acting under commission as a special Assistant Attorney General, has just completed an important and exhaustive opinion upon questions involved between the government and the telegraph companies, under the lines of the Pacific Railroad, and deciding doubtful points which have for a long time existed between the Departments of War, Justice and Treasury in dealing with the companies. The opinion will not, however, be promulgated until further legislation, which is found necessary, is secured or fairly inaugurated.

Relief for Gen. Sumner.

Committee of Ways and Means will report at an early day a bill relieving Gen. Spinner from the liability now imposed by law of reimbursing to the government losses incurred through his subordinates.

Extension of the Treasury Building.

The proposition to extend the Treasury building, in accordance with the recommendations of Secretary Boutwell and Architect Mullett, will be brought before Congress at an early day. Increased accommodation for the bureau printing and engraving are imperatively needed.

Mission to Liberia.

One of the local papers this morning announces that D. A. Stroaker, of this city, and graduate of Howard University, is a candidate for the mission to Liberia.

Defaulting Pension Agent.

The Pension Office has received the trial of W. T. Forbes, formerly of Cincinnati, late pension agent at Philadelphia, to take place soon. The office has ascertained that most of the money involved, about $32,000, was used in building a distillery, and the parties were just ready to apply to the Treasurer for permission to begin when the arrest was made.

The Eight Hour Law Decision.

Comptroller Taylor's last letter on the construction of the Eight Hour law, and in review of the opinion the War Department sought from the Department of Justice, has raised a pretty lively breeze. The Secretary of War returned it with the indorsement that it was insulting. "In reply the Comptroller writes that in his opinion if there was an insult it consisted in the War Department asking a decision from the Comptroller, and when it did not suit, going elsewhere to obtain one which would.

The Postal Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the most important portions of the annual postal bill, which, as it now stands, appropriates nearly $37,250,000, of which $3,000,000 are to supply deficiencies in postal receipts, and the remainder for the ensuing fiscal year. The principal items in the bill are as follows: Between San Francisco, China and Japan, $878,000; between New York and Brazil, $150,000. The Australian subsidy prefers to take its chance in a separate bill, which is now pending in both branches of Congress. The Committee on Appropriations have perfected two bills during the recess, and have others so well advanced that they will be ready to submit to the House with business for some time to come.

The Government and Telegraph Companies.

Mr. William Whiting, acting under commission as a special Assistant Attorney General, has just completed an important and exhaustive opinion upon questions involved between the government and the telegraph companies, under the lines of the Pacific Railroad, and deciding doubtful points which have for a long time existed between the Departments of War, Justice and Treasury in dealing with the companies. The opinion will not, however, be promulgated until further legislation, which is found necessary, is secured or fairly inaugurated.

Relief for Gen. Sumner.

Committee of Ways and Means will report at an early day a bill relieving Gen. Spinner from the liability now imposed by law of reimbursing to the government losses incurred through his subordinates.

Extension of the Treasury Building.

The proposition to extend the Treasury building, in accordance with the recommendations of Secretary Boutwell and Architect Mullett, will be brought before Congress at an early day. Increased accommodation for the bureau printing and engraving are imperatively needed.

Mission to Liberia.

One of the local papers this morning announces that D. A. Stroaker, of this city, and graduate of Howard University, is a candidate for the mission to Liberia.

Defaulting Pension Agent.

The Pension Office has received the trial of W. T. Forbes, formerly of Cincinnati, late pension agent at Philadelphia, to take place soon. The office has ascertained that most of the money involved, about $32,000, was used in building a distillery, and the parties

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1873.

UPWARDS of fifty-two million dollars of dividends on Government bonds, bank stocks, railroad and other corporations, payable on and after the first of this year—not to speak of a very large amount of manufacturing and other stock dividends—will have been paid out to the people by the close of the present month. The release of so much available capital ought to materially help general business, as well as to believe the existing stringency in money, and that, too, without delay.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S declared intention of issuing an order, to take effect at the beginning of his next term, prohibiting Federal officers from holding State offices, affords general satisfaction to the people, judging from the expressions of approval which the announcement has elicited from the press. It seems to be unanimously agreed that in adopting this course the President will give satisfactory evidence of the sincerity of his promise to serve the people and the Government in the most effective manner possible.

"THE debt increasing—taxes not reduced"—savagely vociferates the home organ of that wing of the Democratic party whose pro-Southern doctrines and teachings were among the main original causes of the debt with which the country is saddled, and of the taxation by which it is gradually being liquidated; whereas the truth is, that at the last session of Congress there was a reduction of taxation amounting to upwards of fifty millions of dollars. The ingrained propensity of that paper for fighting the recorded facts of history is vastly more complimentary to its courage than its intelligence.

A CAUCUS of the Republican members of the lower branch of the State Legislature was held at the capitol last Saturday morning, whereat Hon. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, of Philadelphia, late Speaker of the House, was renominated on the first ballot by a large majority, and JAMES L. SELTZRIDGE received the unanimous nomination for Chief Clerk. A committee of seven was also appointed to arrange for the different offices and report to-night. The other candidates for the Speakership were Hon. JOHN J. MITCHELL, of Tioga; Hon. THADDEUS M. MAHON, of Franklin; and General F. H. LANE, of Huntingdon.

IT is not unreasonable to hope that the fears which are entertained of riot and bloodshed in New Orleans to-day will turn out to be groundless. General EMORY has quite a strong force of United States troops under his command in that city, with which, should the necessity arise, he will undoubtedly be able to maintain the public peace. There is, of course, no telling to what lengths the embittered feelings of the rival factions may possibly goad them, but in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the State is on the 13th instant to deliver an opinion touching the legality of the WARMOUTH Election Board, the merest common sense ought to teach everybody concerned that the best way is to peaceably await the rendering of the decision, and afterwards to abide by it.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* unquestionably means to do as nearly right as it can—consistently, that is to say, with its relations and obligations to the Democratic party. But we beg leave to suggest to that journal that its shrill shrieks of alarm over the last monthly debt statement and balances issued by the Treasury Department, are as ridiculous as feigned hysterics usually are. That paper well enough knows that the apparent excess of expenditures over receipts was partly owing to the fact that the receipts for the month from the bank tax, amounting to some three millions of dollars, were not included in the statement, and partly to the heavy payments on account of the January interest, much of which was disbursed within the past fortnight, and all provided for in December. When these facts are considered the increase over which our contemporary makes so grievous a to-do, actually becomes transformed into a decrease of some millions. It is a pity that the *Post* cannot be sincere and ingenuous once in a great while. Or is it sodden ignorance?

THIRTEEN United States Senators are yet to be chosen to complete the filling of the twenty-five vacancies which will occur in the Senate on the 4th of next March. The States which are yet to elect are Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Georgia. One of the most gratifying facts connected with the subject of these impending elections, several of which will probably occur during the present week, is the certainty that Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, be retired to private life, to be in all likelihood succeeded by Governor OGLESBY, one of the ablest and best members of the Republican party; while the probable defeat of that other coalition nailcontent, Senator BLAIR, of Missouri, is hardly less cause for satisfaction among all true friends of order, progress and good government. Fate seems to have made the recreancy of these men to the great party that once honored them, an instrument to scourge them, and few will be inclined to dispute the justice of the retribution.

A MATTER of considerable importance to the business classes of the country is the decision of the Internal Revenue Department to suspend action on all abatement and refunding claims under the revenue acts, until after the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Collector BARNES against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in which a reargument has been ordered by the Supreme Court, to be had on the 6th of February next. As the decision of Mr. Justice STRONG in the court below was sustained in the Supreme Court by a divided court, the final adjudication of the question will depend upon the views of the incoming justice, Hon. WARD HUNT. The motion for reargument in this case was made by the Attorney-General, upon the plea that the Treasury Department as well as claimants were entitled to an absolute decision of the question. Upwards of three millions of dollars are involved. The decision given early in December only passed upon the SIX cases actually before the court, and obliged each claimant to bring suit against the Collector. It is said that the Department is well satisfied that many claims against banks, railroads and insurance companies, since 1869, as tax on dividends and coupons, are untenable. Hence the action in question.

POLONIUS himself was not more ductile-minded than is the Philadelphia *Press*—could not shift from one ground to another with an easier and more assured grace. A few days ago, when the question of the possible annexation of the Sandwich Islands was first broached, that paper declared we ought to take instant advantage of the extraordinary facility which at present existed for a successful *coup d'etat* on our part; stating, in effect, that nobody would feel aggrieved at such action except, possibly, England and France, and that their feeling would be chiefly one of vexation that they had not themselves gotten ahead of us. We said at the time that the proposition would meet with the contempt rather than the sanction of the American people, and so it seems to have turned out. At least this is what the *Press* has now to say respecting its own suggestion:

"The day has gone by in which it was considered right for a civilized nation to attempt the conquest of a foreign State. The right of property, in the narrow sense of belonging to an individual, or in the broad sense of belonging to a nation, has become more fixed, and a government that steals a State is looked upon as being quite as much a thief as is a man who steals a pocket book."

True as gospel; and now, perhaps, that paper will supplement the above excellent remarks by stating what it thinks of a public journal which—assuming to be a special exponent of the better political tendencies of the time—deliberately advises the perpetration of an act whereby the country, whose honor it professes to have so closely at heart, would be stamped and branded as "a thief."

CONGRESS re-assembles to-day. It made considerable progress before the holiday recess, and its business is in comparatively good shape. The Indian bill is almost completed by both Houses. Some of the most important of the general appropriation bills have already been passed, while the others will be furnished as rapidly as the Houses wants them. The Two per cent. bill of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the Soldiers' Homestead bill and the Northern Boundary bill are before the Senate, having passed the House. The bill for distribution of the award of the Geneva arbitrators, referred to the Judiciary Committee, will be brought forward at an early day. The postal telegraph scheme has been reported in both Houses, and will be discussed during the present month. The drift of feeling seems somewhat in favor of doing something about the French spoliation claims. It is probable that the postal telegraph scheme will give rise to a protracted, if not a bitter discussion. The bill to carry into effect the Washington Treaty will not be likely to occasion much debate. The alterations to the shipbuilding section of the Tariff and the abolition of some taxes will come up in the Committee of Ways and Means some time this month, but will probably not be finally passed till toward the end of the session. The steamship subsidy proposition will be tested separately, all but the proposed subsidy to the Australian line, which will probably be put on the Omnibus Appropriation bill, and pass. The various canal measures, the Niagara ship canal, enlarging the Erie and Oswego canals, the James river and Kanawha, the Georgia canal and slackwater, the canal across Florida, and the Mississippi river and Mexican gulf canals, will all come in for free discussion. The land grabs and railroad subsidy schemes are principally things of the past. Few indeed make their appearance now, for the reason that they would be almost certain to meet with defeat. The Credit Mobilier Committee will reassemble on Wednesday, when the investigation will probably be made public. It is thought the inquiry will not continue more than a fortnight from the time of the reassembling of the committee, but a report is not expected until the last of January, as the testimony will require much time in the printing. It is to be hoped the good beginning made by both Houses in avoiding discursive and buncombe speeches, may be followed out to the end of the session.

CONDEMNATION O. STOKES.

Acquittal of murderers has been so long the rule in New York city and has seemed to be so manifestly the established order of things, that the condemnation of STOKES will, no doubt, be heard of with very general surprise. On his first trial the disagreement of the jury appeared to the distant public less remarkable than the published statements concerning the views of its members and concerning the audience bates in which they endeavored to enlighten one another's convictions. These statements, they were of humble intellectual pretensions, they were evidently men of rather more than average intelligence, for the most part, if not all of them, citizens actively engaged in business pursuits which require and tend to cultivate habits of reflection and alertness of mind within a certain range, and there is no reason to suppose them more destitute than others of a sense of their responsibility as members of a city.

And yet so far as we can remember, in the explanations which several of those jurors gave of the reasons which determined their judgment in the case, there was no word to indicate a recognition of the higher and more impressive obligations involved in the official or representative position which they had lately filled. If such motives were duly felt, it was certainly remarkable that, in common justice to themselves, they failed to give any hint of the fact. When such motives are not felt, it is not only not strange but it is most natural that men called upon to decide the question of life or death as regards a fellow creature should confound subordinate and perhaps insignificant details with essential facts, and thus justify their preference of mercy to justice by ignoring the real question submitted to their consideration.

It cannot be denied that there may seem to be some ground for the allegation certain to be made, if not already made by the convict or his friends, in this case that, STOKES, in being condemned, falls a victim to panic, and the assertion will be accepted as true by many. And it is certain that, so far as such a judgment may appear to be warranted by circumstances, the sentence and, if carried out, its execution, will be divested of their proper moral effect. Should this result follow, it will be only one of the deplorable consequences of the relaxation of law which has prevailed for so many years in New York. A repetition of facts in illustration is not necessary; they are familiar to the entire nation. The dangerous classes expressed a mere platitude, a truism so obvious to be even exciting, when their representative, REYNOLDS (if that was his name), quietly remarked that "hanging was played out in New York." Respectable citizens were more shocked than surprised at the cynically candid declaration, as a slight exercise of recollection and reflection sufficed to enable them to gather the facts upon which the audacious induction rested. Persons not belonging to the dangerous classes, at least not recognized as such, but conscious of the infirmity which grows from unbridled passion, and strongly impressed by experience with the convenience of being one's own lawgiver and executive, often took natural comfort in a state of affairs so well adapted to their possible wants. Feeling that they might find it agreeable to be able to adopt decisive measures with their enemies and persecutors, cheerful confidence must have sprung up within them in anticipation of the impunity which the experience of so many others authorized them to expect, in a contingency which grew daily more probable with the growing intensity of their hate, or with the increasing bitterness and provocations of their enemies or rivals.

In this manner, it is easy to perceive that the community, in an obvious sense became, or at any rate may have been *participes criminis*, an accomplice in the series of murders and homicides by which the people of New York have at length been aroused from their indifference to a sense of the perils which are its manifest results. Even for the brilliantly infamous and infamously brilliant career of the man who at last perished by the pistol of Stokes, the New York public were undoubtedly to a great extent responsible. New Yorkers of unquestionable intelligence and well acquainted with other countries, have repeatedly said that there is no other city in Christendom wherein FISK could have performed the part which he performed in the American metropolis. He was incarnate lawlessness, and for years ruled the Courts and the Legislature with absolute power. And is it not an indisputable truth that his death seems to have been not only the cessation of a conspicuous metropolitan or even national infamy, but a benefaction almost instantaneous in its wide-reaching effects? True, such results, assuming them to be facts, constitute no mitigation of the crime of his murderer, at least in the eye of the law, but does no responsibility for the crime adhere to the population which through years not only tolerated but dumbly admired the man whose character and acts were such as to enable his enemy, with so much probability, to think that, in taking that life untimely, he might be not only gratifying his own enmity but fulfilling the office of a public benefactor.

A COLLEGE AMONG US.

The new year opens auspiciously for the Western University. The new assignment from the army of a man of Prof. Paine's training to the service in the faculty, is no small item for gratulation. Lieut. Wm. B. MCCALLUM, of the Fifth United States Artillery, is an officer of fine scientific culture and ability. He enters to-day upon his duties as Professor in the department of engineering. This is already organized and in successful working.

Few men of those who take some degree of interest in education, are aware what the University has been doing these late years, and the vantage ground it has attained. Eight or ten years ago a liberal education could be obtained for a Pittsburgh lad only at the cost of all the advantages of home training, and at the risk, generally, of letting him herd with a herd of youth, released like himself from accustomed restraints. More than this, there were comparatively few whose ambition traced such a career for their sons. Now the facility with which our youth can get a college education has turned the thoughts of many in that direction, and the process need but to go on a little longer, at a rate of acceleration reasonably to be expected, and the immense capital and manufacturing resources of Pittsburgh will be in the hands of men that can keep themselves *en rapport* with the scientific thinking of their age. This is what a true school of learning regards as a success. She can be content to let be uninformed and prejudiced apply other criteria, and deduce what judgments they may, if she can see that the standard of public aspiration in the way of intelligence and culture is rising. The current may not all drift toward her, it is enough that it is rising. This is what we regard as a far-reaching, generous ambition in a University, and we think we are doing no more than justice to Chancellor WOOD and the direction of the Western University, when we give them credit for much of this spirit. Witness what they are doing to give all who will take it, the benefit of the facilities they have gathered for throwing the more striking views of scientific truth upon the screen in the lecture room.

This is but the beginning of the end. Liberal things are devised for the institution they are managing. They mean that it shall have a local habitation and a name for coming generations. They are willing to assume heavy responsibilities and pay heavily for the privilege. There is one task, however, which ought not to be exacted of them; they ought not to be obliged to keep themselves ever on the defensive against misconstruction of their aims and themselves. There ought to be intelligence enough, long as by this time to recognize the fact that there are in the world some men so peculiarly constituted that they can give their best years and gains of toil and enterprise to objects that look to the best interests of their race. Such men are rare enough, but they do come once in a while, and why not sometimes to our own community? It is to be hoped we may have the contentment to know their tokens.

THE export of iron rails from Great Britain to the United States for the eleven months of 1872, ending with November, was 441,074 tons, against 479,687 tons in corresponding time in 1871. The export of pig iron to the United States in the eleven months of 1872 was 185,846 tons, against 179,160 tons in corresponding time the year before. The trade to this country, it will be seen, rules quite steady. There being a small falling off in rails and a slight increase in pig iron.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Alligator leather having become a valuable article of commerce the Mobile *Register* suggests that Northern capitalists interested in the hide and leather trade go South and manufacture the article, where they can obtain an unfailing supply of the raw material cheap.

The imports at Philadelphia are increasing considerably. The value of the merchandise received from foreign ports had increased $5,685,036 over the annual receipts of 1871.

It is feared that the peach trees and grape vines all along the famous St. Joseph belt, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, have been killed by the recent cold weather.

The tobacco disease has had a very disastrous effect upon the tobacco crop throughout Connecticut, and not more than one-third of this year's product can be used for wrappers, the usual proportion being two-thirds for wrappers and one-third for fillers.

Illinois papers say that the number of idiots in that State exceeds the number of insane. This may perhaps account for the character of some of the newspapers published in that quarter.

New York city is a nice place to avoid. Striking an average during the past year, every day had two fatal accidents on its record, and every week a murder and three suicides, or about for that proportion.

The first steamboat navigated in the world was run as a passenger and freight boat on the Delaware, between Philadelphia, Burlington, Bristol, Chester, Wilmington, etc., during the summer of 1790, advertising her trips regularly in the newspapers, and passing over three thousand miles in that time. This was seventeen years before the Clermont, Robert Fulton's first steamboat, navigated the Hudson river.

A noteworthy fact in the literary record of last year is the increased demand for the publication and sale of scientific books. Lyell, Tyndall, Darwin, Figuier, Froude, and the rest have all been reprinted in this country, and the sale for their works has been surprisingly large. Not this only, but a "Popular Science Monthly" has been established, and has proved itself a permanent and lasting success. This would look very much as if our people were becoming more careful, more intelligent, and deeper readers.

A prominent citizen of Virginia offers the State the sum of $100,000 annually for the exclusive privilege of gathering oysters in Virginia waters. The revenue heretofore derived from this source is only $80,000 annually, while the cost of collecting is $30,000, leaving the net revenue only $20,000.

A combined movement has begun among the workmen in the Sheffield (England) trades, for the purpose of erecting works and manufactories on their own account. It is said that the scheme is planned to extend throughout the whole of the local trades.

It is said that a movement has been inaugurated by some of the leading bankers in Boston, New York and Philadelphia to urge the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in the designated depositories in those cities a portion of the coin, and thus liberate a large amount of greenbacks now held as reserve.

A couple of new steel steamships, built in England are now at the port of New York. They are said to make sixteen knots an hour, or upwards of eighteen miles. Steel has decided advantages over iron, it is believed, for shipbuilding.

The old Newgate, Connecticut, copper mines, from which the first copper coinage of the country was made by John Higley, a Granby blacksmith, in 1737, after lying idle for a long time, have been inspected by parties who will develop them in the spring; there being evidences that they contain an abundance of the valuable metal.

It is estimated that during the last year the New York city horse cars carried one hundred and twenty-five millions of passengers, of whom forty millions rode two miles or more, wasting at least thirty minutes in each trip, as compared with what would be required if they had a rapid transit railway.

The planting season has been commenced on the Pacific coast on a scale that promises an increase on the unprecedently large grain yield of last year. Stimulated by the large profits on the last crop, the farmers of California are preparing to add considerably to the amount of land under wheat cultivation.

A national bank is soon to be organized at Jacksonville, Fla., with a capital of $200,000, by Mr. Shoemaker, of New York; Senator Gilbert, Colonel Dockray, and others, of Florida. It will be the first national bank organized in the State.

As the thin edge of a wedge to introduce railroads into China, a traction engine and an omnibus have just arrived at Tientsin from England.

An American artist in Florence, disregarding traditions, etc., has gone back to the days of his childhood for a subject, and has made a statue of Robinson Crusoe.

Photographs of the Chaldean tablets which are believed to contain an account of the Deluge are being prepared, and copies will be published accompanied by a translation of the text.

The vital statistics of Michigan have figured it down so fine as to report that among the 6,605 Michiganese produced in 1870 there were 118 *and a half* pairs of boy twins.

The Chicago *Times* is opposed to the sale of liquors on Sunday. It heads a report thus: "Whisky Wins—The Legions of King Alcohol Capture a majority of the Common Council—Adoption of the Personal Liberty League's Infamous Compromise—A Decided Triumph for the Interests of the Guzzling Element."

The New York *Independent* celebrates its quarter centenary by abandoning its former preposterous and arm paralyzing size, and adopting the form of *Harper's Weekly*, with thirty-two pages, thus showing its shrewd appreciation of popular taste.

The Boston *Traveller* mourns the loss of "Our Billy," a favorite cat, which has been identified with the paper since 1861. During the fire eight years ago, which destroyed the *Traveller* building, Billy disappeared for two days, but was found safely stowed away, wet and cold, in a hole in the wall.

The *American Builder and Journal of Art*, formerly published in Chicago, will in future be published in New York city, where the facilities for the production of such a periodical are much better.

Who owns the harbor is a question that has been raised in New Haven, Connecticut—in other words, whether shore-owners are entitled to the "flats" of the harbor and may build wharves in the water frontage of their lots, or whether the city has exclusive right to this property.

THE *Nation* gives on explanation of what is known as the "November Atmospheric Wave," or the sudden annual change which we call the "cold snap." The change itself is the transfer of cold descending air from the oceans to the continents; its cause is the change in the position of the greatest relative heat. The suddenness of the change is explained as follows: Descending air is constantly increasing in capacity for moisture, which causes a steady disappearance of the clouds, renders haze impossible, and thus uncovers the surface to unobstructed radiation into space and night, and the reverse is true of ascending air. The proximate cause of every sudden fall of temperature is said by the same authority to be the advent of a group of spots upon the sun's disc.

A VERY striking illustration of the influence which trees have upon rain, is given by a gentleman who has just visited the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies. Twenty years ago he was there, and the island was a lovely garden throughout its length and breadth. Trees native to it, and flowers, every where flourished, and the soil was fertile. When his last visit was made he found a third of the island a desert waste; the soil was parched and barren on the seashore. The destruction of vegetation is steadily going on, and the planters, one after another, abandon their farms, as they yield them nothing. The only way to account for the great change is, that nearly all the trees have been cut down, and the amount of rain which has fallen since has not been enough to keep the land refreshed.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser*, despite the fact that its age is nearly four score, manages to keep pace with the most enterprising of its younger metropolitan contemporaries, in everything which contributes to the making of a good newspaper. It has, with the passing away of the old year, put off its old clothes, and comes to us bright and sparkling with new type. Its columns bristle with the latest news, served up in a crisp and palatable style. It deserves and is meeting with great success.

A NEW galvanic battery has lately been invented. It consists of a vessel in which are contained a plate of lead and a plate of zinc. The lead reaches to the bottom, while the zinc is but half as long. The bottom of the vessel is covered with a layer of red oxide of lead, and the exciting fluid is water containing ten per cent. of sal ammoniac. The electro-motive power of this battery is estimated at one-third of that of a Bunsen cell. Its internal resistance is very slight, and it is said to be very constant. It has the merit of cheapness.

IT is gratifying to be able to say that the alarming reports lately in circulation concerning the health of the Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT, of Allegheny, are incorrect. Dr. ELLIOTT was quite ill a month or five weeks ago, but he has been for some time growing gradually better, and at present his health is so nearly restored that his condition causes no anxiety to his friends.

The people of England are again greatly moved against the income tax. Large public meetings are held all over the kingdom.

THE NATIONAL ELECTION.

THE FULL OFFICIAL VOTE

Grant's Plurality Over Greeley 759,137---Grant's Majority Over All Opposition 725,358.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The full official vote for President and Vice President is at last accessible for the first time. The vote of each State for the Grant and Greeley electors is given below, and under the head of "scattering" is included the vote cast for O'Conor, the Bourbon candidate and Black, the Temperance candidate. The majorities given are those of Grant over Greeley, without taking the scattering vote into account:

	Grant.	Greeley.	Scatg	Maj.
Alabama	90,272	79,441	.....	10,831R
Arkansas	41,226	28,448	.....	2,818R
California	54,044	40,749	1,068	13,295R
Connecticut	50,638	42,960	420	4,758R
Delaware	11,176	10,208	482	968R
Florida	17,763	15,428	8	2,327R
Georgia	62,715	76,278	8,939	13,563D
Illinois	241,248	187,770	3,068	56,478R
Indiana	186,144	165,657	1,417	22,907R
Iowa	131,233	71,119	2,202	60,114R
Kansas	66,942	32,970	721	33,972R
Kentucky	88,970	100,308	2,324	11,338D
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	.....	14,634R
Maine	61,422	29,877	.....	32,545R
Maryland	66,760	67,687	.....	927D
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	.....	74,212R
Michigan	138,486	76,356	4,144	60,100R
Minnesota	54,558	34,037	24	20,231R
Mississippi	82,406	47,287	.....	35,119R
Missouri	119,196	151,483	2,429	32,287D
Nebraska	18,246	7,768	.....	10,540R
Nevada	8,413	6,236	.....	2,177R
New Hampshire	37,184	31,421	308	5,763R
New Jersey	81,681	76,902	606	14,861R
New York	440,749	387,279	1,655	53,470R
North Carolina	94,594	69,494	.....	24,810R
Ohio	281,852	244,321	3,425	37,531R
Oregon	11,818	11,145	.....	673R
Pennsylvania	349,689	271,491	.....	157,748R
Rhode Island	18,665	9,729	5	8,936R
South Carolina	72,290	92,766	724	20,787D
Tennessee	84,557	94,391	.....	10,740D
Texas	47,476	66,500	2,580	19,024D
Vermont	41,489	10,926	565	30,563R
Virginia	92,953	91,424	42	1,529R
West Virginia	32,232	29,553	609	2,709R
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	834	18,515R
Totals	3,592,984	2,833,847	33,779	759,137R

Giving Grant 759,137 plurality over Greeley.
Giving Grant 725,358 majority over all.

Comparison with the Vote of 1868.

The vote for President in 1868 stood as follows:

For Grant and Colfax	3,013,188
For Seymour and Blair	2,703,600
Grant's majority	309,588

In 1868, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia did not participate in the election, and in Florida the Presidential electors were selected by the Legislature. Deducting the vote of these four States in 1872 from the total, we find that Grant received 3,352,454 votes in the States which took part in the election of 1868, his increase being 339,266 votes in those States, and 579,781 in the whole country. The Greeley ticket in 1872 polled 2,613,208 votes in the States which voted in 1868, showing a decrease in these States of 90,392 votes, and in the whole country a decrease of 130,247 votes.

The Grant Electoral Vote.

The thirty-one States in which the Grant ticket received majorities cast the following electoral votes for Grant and Wilson.

Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	6	Nevada	3
California	5	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	3	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Louisiana	7	South Carolina	7
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Mississippi	7		
Total electoral vote			300

The Opposition Electoral Vote.

The death of Mr. Greeley caused the electors of the States which gave a majority for him to scatter their votes for President in the following fashion:

For Horace Greeley of New York—	
Georgia	3
For B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri—	
Georgia	6
Kentucky	4
Missouri	5
Total	18
For Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana—	
Kentucky	8
Maryland	5
Missouri	6
Tennessee	13
Texas	8
Total	42
For Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia—	
Georgia	2
For David Davis, of Illinois—	
Missouri	1

The opposition electoral vote for Vice President was distributed as follows:

For B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri:	
Georgia	5
Kentucky	4
Maryland	5
Missouri	6
Tennessee	13
Texas	8
Total	47
For Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts—	
Georgia	1
For George W. Julian, of Indiana—	
Missouri	5
For Alexander H. Colquit, of Georgia—	
Georgia	5
For John M. Palmer, of Illinois—	
Missouri	2
For Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky—	
Kentucky	3
For Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio—	
Missouri	1
For Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky—	
Kentucky	1

Contested Votes.

In Louisiana the two opposing sets of electors claim to have been elected, the Grant electors by the vote given above, and the Greeley electors by a vote of 66,267 against 58,252—a majority of 8,015 for Greeley. The Greeley electors accordingly held a meeting and forwarded their vote to Washington. Their vote for President was blank, and for Vice President eight for B. Gratz Brown. It will devolve upon Congress in joint session to decide which is the true vote of the State, but there is no doubt that the Grant vote will be accepted.

A GIFT CONCERT SWINDLE.

The Masonic Fraternity of Nebraska Utterly Repudiate the "Grand Gift Concert for the Purpose of Aiding a Board of Trustees to Erect a Masonic Temple at Omaha."

MASONIC HALL, OMAHA, NEB., December 27, 1872.

To Whom it may Concern:

WARNING—The undersigned officers of the various Masonic bodies of this city desire to warn the fraternity and the public, both at home and abroad, against a lottery scheme under the name and style of "A Grand Gift Concert for the purpose of aiding a Board of Trustees to erect a Masonic Temple at Omaha," and to state that the same has been inaugurated and is now being carried on without the sanction or consent of any of the Masonic bodies of this city or State;

That lotteries, and gift enterprises, being contrary to the principles of Masonry are strictly forbidden by special resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and that the proprietors of the above-named schemes are making use of the Masonic name for their own gain, without permission or authority of any Masonic body.

They also desire to state to the fraternity and to the public, that there is no such thing in existence as a Board of Trustees for the Masonic Temple Guild; that the so-called Board of Trustees, if existing, is a self-constituted board, and is wholly unauthorized to receive any money on behalf of the Masonic guild or fraternity of this city.

They therefore most earnestly condemn the entire scheme as unwarranted, and wholly unworthy of confidence or support, and they take this method of warning the members of the fraternity and the public everywhere, against having anything to do with it, and of exonerating the Masonic fraternity in this city, and State, from the odium attached to lotteries, gift enterprises, and other like immoral and unmasonic practices.

They also most earnestly request, as a special favor to the Masonic fraternity of this city, that every newspaper in the United states will publish the above, and that all Masters of Masonic Lodges, High Priests of Chapters and Eminent Commanders Commanderies of Knights Templar everywhere will cause the same to be read to their respective bodies, in order that the fraternity and the public may not be beguiled into countenancing, supporting, or placing any confidence in the above named lottery scheme, as being in any manner connected with or approved of by the Masonic fraternity, or any Masonic body of this city or State.

A. ATKINSON,
Master of Capitol Lodge No. 8 A. F. and A. M.
C. F. CATLIN,
Master of Covert Lodge No. 11 A. F. and A. M.
C. F. GOODMAN,
High Priest Omaha Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons.

By order of the Eminent Commander of Mount Calvary Commandery No. 1 K. T.
THOS SWOBE, Recorder.

Special Election of Congressman—Official.

On the 24th of December last a special election for a member of Congress was held in the Thirteenth district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge MCJUNKIN, who had been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court. Below will be found the official result, showing that Frank C. Bunnell, Republican candidate, is elected by a handsome majority:

	Bunnell, R.	Piolett, D.
Bradford	2,141	2,260
Columbia	834	1,225
Montour	334	406
Sullivan	165	270
Wyoming	1,148	840
	4,600	5,001
	5,001	
Bunnell's majority	999	

Murders in New York.

The New York *Herald* calls this "the Augustan age of Murder." There were forty murders in 1870; sixteen Irish, ten Germans, ten Americans, three English and one Norwegian. Forty-five murders in 1871; twenty-three Irish, nine Americans, four English, four Germans, one Italian and one Swiss. Fifty-six murders in 1872; twenty Irish, nineteen Americans, eight Germans, three English, two Swedes, one Italian and one French. Five more murders in 1871 than in 1870, eleven more murders in 1872 than in 1871—an increase of sixteen murders in two years! The *Herald* says: "Words mean but little after blood-shedding and shooting laws have set in, and perhaps it would be well to tear a leaf out of California's history, imitating in the civilized East the vigilance committee of the barbaric West."

PERSONAL.

Ward Lamon, in his "Life of Abraham Lincoln," having stated that during the winter of 1856-8, Senator Douglas held frequent secret consultations with the leaders of the Republican party, and covertly announced himself as a convert to their doctrines, James B. Sheridan, who was the private secretary of the Senator during that period and subsequently, prints a letter declaring that Mr. Douglas was a consistent Democrat living, and died a Democrat, while those who opposed him in the party, who succeeded in dividing the organization, defeated him for the Presidency, and plunged the country in civil war—such Democrats as Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, have survived him, to again drag the grand old Democratic flag in the dust.

California papers state that Henry Meiggs, who, after failing for millions in San Francisco, went to Peru, and there became the railroad king and was reported worth fifty million dollors, has again failed, and abandoned his gigantic South American Railroad scheme.

Ossian E. Dodge, once a notable concert-giver, has just compelled the Duluthians to give him the deed of a tract of land worth twenty thousand dollars, which they promised him for securing that place the terminus of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railway.

W. S. Robinson, who is famous all over the country as "Warrington," correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, has been defeated for re-election to the clerkship of the Massachusetts Assembly, a position he had filled for many years. As his defeat drives him back to his profession, the *Republican* is not sorry.

Sergeant Bates, the world's fool at present, for want of a better, is, if report speaks truly, a knave as well as a fool. His having been a soldier seemed at first a sort of palliation for his conduct in keeping the American flag in such bad company, but the history of his encounter in the army shows to what a depth of degredation he drags the banner when he takes hold of the staff that bears it. During the war, it is said, Bates lived at Waukesha, Wisconsin. He was a lazy, shiftless wretch, and did not support his family. A citizen of that place was drafted, and instead of going, told Bates if he would go in his place, he would support Bates' family till he returned. Bates accepted the offer, and has never returned. He keeps walking under the flag he eats rations for, as a dernier resort, while the citizens of Waukesha support his wife and children for him.

Prince Borghese, whose wedding was recently celebrated with so much splendor, finds himself not married after all. Disregarding the laws of the kingdom of Italy, which allow no man to change his name, nor to take his wife's name, as was customary under the Papal government, the Prince, with the permission of the Papal government, added his wife's name, Torlonia, to his own. The fact having been brought to the notice of the Italian government, it has informed the Prince that it considers his marriage as illegal, and the notary who drew up the marriage settlement and the acting syndic who signed it, have been heavily fined for being parties to an illegal marriage.

The retirement of General Louis Wagner from his position as a member of the Philadelphia City Council, after six years of service in that body, is made the occasion of many expressions of regret on the part of the papers that the city is to lose the intelligent aid of so excellent an official.

Among the distinguished strangers now in Washington is General Mott, son of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, who is visiting Blaque Bey, the Turkish Minister, whose first wife was General Mott's sister. General Mott, after serving in the United States army during the rebellion, went to Egypt and has rendered such valiant service to the Khedive and also to the Sultan of Turkey, that he has received the highest decorations in the power of these sovereigns to bestow. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Egypt.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease that carries off its thousands every year in almost every clime, and which, to the inexperienced practitioner of medicine, bids defiance to success, has received such a serious check in its devastating mortality by the prescription prepared by

REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, fair trial will prove, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, and so up to date, over the left over. The prescription, Rev. E. A. Wilson, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years. Those who have tried it and honorable dealing, he has built up a record unsurpassed by any in this or his phi-anthropy.—*Richmond Whig.*

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania,
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. H. Bell, W. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Jo

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the finest Steamships afloat, from the Clyde to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of Ireland, Wales, Scotland and England, and AT LOWEST RATES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$10, 60 Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

$10,000 South Pitt-burgh School House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 4, 1873.

The bank statement received by the wires of the *Gold and Stock Telegraph Company* to-day is as follows:

Deposits increased	$5,978,500
Circulation increased	49,500
Total	$6,319,300
Increase in reserve required	$1,329,825
Specie increased	$2,236,300
Legal tenders increased	45,000
Increase in reserve	$2,282,100
Net gain	$952,275
The loans have been increased to	$3,148,668

The above shows an improved condition of affairs and a continuation of the movement which set in a week ago toward easier times. Locally the demand still continues with no surplus of funds, the banks, however, are discounting freely. The final statement of the year to the Comptroller of the Currency having been made, they are at liberty to conduct their business for the benefit of the public, without fear of the "reserve law." The Comptroller is, however, disposed to extend all the liberty the law allows to bank officers, and in his report says that "the strong and well managed banks do not need *any law* in reference to reserve," but govern their affairs in accordance with the best interests of the public, and with a view to maintaining a season of stringency the good of the law, if there be any, should come out, but at such times its advocates from sheer necessity are compelled to advise the waiving of its enforcement.

—The public debt statement for the month of December showing an increase in the debt of $1,684,397 is causing considerable comment throughout the country on the part of the press. The unfortunate system on which *those statements are* made up works unfavorably, showing an increase in the obligations of the government, when in reality there is a decrease in the items representing the bonded debt. By a comparison of the two last statements we find that the six per cent. bonds have been reduced $3,050,800; lawful money debt, $1,250,000; matured debt, $129,220, showing a total decrease of $4,427,020; in that portion of debt which bears upon the industries of the people. On the other hand the legal tender debt has increased $609,651; fractional currency, $1,995,372; interest account, $6,137,302,—the coin on hands belonging to the government has increased $4,769,525, the currency having decreased $241,538. Considering the large reduction made in taxation, the stagnancy of business and the scarcity of money the showing is much more favorable than we had expected, and we hope to see the reduction of the debt brought down to about two millions a month, a proportionate amount of the burden of taxation being removed from the people.

The Journal of Commerce gives the total annual product of the precious metals in the United States as $72,000,000—the total annual yield of the world is about $210,000,000—and furnishes the following interesting tables, which show the imports and exports of the precious metals at all the ports of the United States for each of the last two fiscal years, ending June 30:

IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

1871	$37,900,024
1872	10,542,886

EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION TO FOREIGN PORTS.

1871	$98,543,886
1872	79,377,534

It will doubtless interest many of our readers to study in the same connection the total foreign import and export movement of the country for the same periods, and we have carefully compiled them from the official record:

IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Year ending June 30.	1871.	1872.
Dutiable goods	$453,625,947	$570,326,616
Free merchandise	25,967,737	47,267,038
Specie and bullion	37,900,024	10,542,886
Total imports	$541,493,708	$640,387,540

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

Year ending June 30.	1871.	1872.
Domestic produce and merchandise	$478,013,395	$476,421,478
Foreign produce and merchandise	14,421,370	15,620,455
Specie and bullion	98,543,886	79,877,534
Total mixed values	$590,978,650	$571,969,467
Reduced to gold value	541,594,173	523,852,620

We have reduced the mixed values of the export returns to gold value by deducting the rate of gold premium for the shipments stated in currency.

Our readers will not fail to be struck with the comparative value of our trade at two years' end. In the imports and exports were each a fraction over five hundred and forty millions, which fell short by a million a dollar. In 1872 the exports dropped to five hundred and twenty-three millions, while the imports ran up to six hundred and forty millions, showing a difference of one hundred and sixteen and a half million dollars. These figures will be found a valuable foe for constant reference, and should be carefully preserved.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½
10-40s	110
New 5s	112
Gold	111¾
Currency 6s	117

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
10-40s	110
New 5s	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Currency Funding	112

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	87¼	Phila. and Erie	28
Reading	96½	Lehigh Navigation	39½
United Co's of N. J.	116	Pittsburgh 5s	74½
Oil Creek & A. V. R	22	A. V. R. R 7-30s	91
Lehigh V. R. R	59	Central Transport'n	47

Sales at Philadelphia 7s at 81.

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one to one and a quarter per cent. cash bonus on thirty days' time, and one and a half to two per cent. bonus according to the value of the shares on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud.	⅝ to 1 below.	1⅛ to 2 above.
Erie Railway	¾ to 1 below.	1 to 2 above.
Lake Shore	⅛ to 1 below.	4 to 5 above.
Chicago and Miss.	⅛ to 1 below.	4 to 5 above.
Northwestern	1 to 1⅛ below.	1½ to 2 above.
Rock Island	1 to 1⅛ below.	0 to 0 above.
St. P. and Pacific	1 to 1⅛ below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
Union Pacific	1 to 1⅛ below.	2 to 3 above.
Wabash	⅝ to 1 below.	1½ to 2 above.
Western Tel.	¾ to 1 below.	2 to 3 above.
Han. and St. Jo.	⅞ to 1 below.	2½ to 3 above.
Gold	for 30 days, ⅝ to 1	below. 1 to 2 above.

The above rates imply first class names.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—Cotton firm; low middling 16c. Flour—No sales. Corn quiet at 55c. Oats quiet at 45c. Corn meal quiet at $3 15. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½@4½c; sides 6@6½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—The dreaded break up in the rivers has taken place, and we are pleased to be able to state that the destruction of property was comparatively light, falling far below the calculations of most men interested in floating property. As soon as the rivers are clear of ice, and the volume of water reduced to a bearing stage, heavy shipments of coal will be made to the West and South. This, together with the resumption of navigation by the long low-bound steamers, will have a happy effect upon trade generally. The opening of the rivers was opportune. The railroads on account of their condition from ice and snow were unequal to the task of moving the immense bodies of freight thrown upon them, and many merchants found it impossible to meet promptly all orders, particularly in the lines of flour, wheat, corn, oats, &c. But with snow and ice off the railroad tracks and the rivers once more navigable, it is but reasonable to hope for a speedy revival of trade in all its varied departments.

There are no changes in prices worthy of special mention. Business men having safely passed from the old to the new year, are hopeful for the future. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless stated otherwise.

APPLES.—The market is quiet and unchanged in prices, though an advance is not unlikely. Choice cooking and eating apples are hard at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl; inferior $2 00@2 ₱.

ASHES.—The stock on hand, though not heavy, is sufficient to meet the demand of the trade. We are reported sales at the following figures: Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash 4½@5c; refined 6c@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; bone 2½@3c.

BUTTER.—We quote at 50@55c per gallon.

ALES.—Brewers report an active demand, and give following as the ruling figures of the brands enumerated: Anchor, $5 ₱ bbl; Iron City, $5; Keystone Ale, $11 ₱ bbl; Porter $10 ₱ bbl. When barrels are returned $1 is allowed.

BUTTER.—Receipts 26 packages. A decline in prices is not unlikely and holders are anxious to close out stock. There only have been 17 tubs sold them for the time. We quote prime to choice at 25@26c; fair to good 20@23c; common 16@17c.

BRAN.—The demand for prime white navy continues very active, with sales at $2 75@3 00 per bushel; common $2 00.

BREESWAX.—The market is quiet, and prices nominal, ranging from 25@30c ₱ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—This useful household article commands ready sale at $4 00 per dozen for 8 lb cans; 1 lb cans $1 25 per dozen; ½ lb cans $1 25.

BROOM CORN.—We have no change to note in prices, which are nominally 5@6c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We believe that some dealers are offering new cured meats for sale, but not in any large quantities. It will be some days before the new crop will be ready for the market. Following are the ruling figures at which sales are made: Sugar cured hams, 14@15c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6½c; breakfast bacon 11½@12c; rimes pork $14 50; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides (packed) 9c; plain sausage 10c; lard, in tier ex. 8½c; lard, in half bbls, 9½c; lard, in kegs and buckets, 10c; pigs feet, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $1 25.

COUNTRY MEATS.—The market is dull, and prices remain ill as follows: Hams 8c; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5c; lard in half bbls, 9½c; lard, in kegs and buckets, 10c; pigs feet, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $1 25.

CEMENT.—The market is moderately active. We are quoted sales of calcined plaster at $2 40@2 45 per ton; Bowman's hydraulic cement $4 00@5 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosdale $4 00@4 25.

CASSIA.—There is a fair trade demand. We quote stemless at 14½@16c; star 21½@22½c; mixed 12c@13c.

CHEESE.—Market prices nominal. Prime New York cheese at 16½@17c; fine do do 15@16c; Ohio cheese 15@16c; Dairy 13@14c; Factory 14½@15c. Receipts light.

CIDER.—Sales, as to quality, at 5@7c per bbl.

CLOVER SEED.—Receipts light. The market is quiet at $7 50@8 00; prime to choice $8 00@8 25.

CORDAGE.—There seems to be a lull in the grocery market just at this time. But with the opening of navigation it will soon rally and display its usual activity. We quote as follows:

Sisals—Knight's yellow 8½c; Knight's extra C 10½c; Demarara 11½@11¾c; Monumental C 11½c; M & E. extra C, 11½c; extra A 12½c; J. H. 12½c; confectionary A 12½c; crushed 13½c; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; cut loaf 14½c; New Orleans, prime to choice, 10½@11½c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio coffee 24½c; prime 23@23½c; good 22@22½c; fair 20@21c. Receipts 354 sacks. Roasted, 26c; roasted, in packages, 26c.

Sugars—Orleans, prime 7½c; choice 7¾c; Union 7½c; H & E extra 8c; do fancy 62c; Revere 8c; maple 6c; extra maple 6½c; common 2½@5c.

RICE.—Sales 55 casks at 7½@7¾c ₱ lb.

GRAIN.—The following were the receipts at the Grain Elevator for the past forty-eight hours:

Wheat, bushels	1,200	Corn, sacks	693
Rye, bushels	443	Oats, bushels	766

Received by rail and other sources, in bulk and sacks, for the same period:

Wheat, sacks	1,060	Corn, sacks	693
Rye, sacks	338	Barley, sacks	504
Oats, sacks	1,060		381

The markets show no quotable change. It will be noticed the receipts of wheat and other grains continue light, but the prospects are that the volume will ere long be largely augmented. We quote: Choice white wheat, spot, at $1 70@1 75; prime do $1 60. The stocks on hand are light. Oats—Mixed prime white scarce and held at 43@45c. Corn is in good and difficult to procure; shelled, track, 46c; free in elevator, 42c. Rye 85@90c. Barley—Prime spring scarce and worth $1 00@1 05.

HAY.—Market dull at 22@23 per ton for baled, on track.

HONEY.—Sales in a small way at 28@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY.—Demand fair at $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl.

HORSE.—Firm at 20@40c for 1372 to 1702 lbs; 1570s ₱ lb.

LIME.—Cleveland white $2 ₱ bbl; eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 70@75c ₱ gallon; No 2 60c.

MILL FEED.—Sales bran at $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 85@1 45, as to quality; chop feed $1 30@1 40.

MINCE MEAT.—Sales of choice brands at 12@13c ₱ lb.

ONIONS.—Silver skins $3 75@3 25 ₱ bbl; yellow $2 00@2 75; reds $2 00@2 50.

POTATOES.—Peachblows 85@90c ₱ bushel; Jersey sweets $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY.—Live chickens 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed, fresh, 10@12c; dressed turkeys 15@16c; ducks 12@14c.

ROAS.—Held at 3¾@3½c ₱ lb.

SALT.—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 per bbl; No 2 $1 50.

SAPOLIO.—Sales at $6 00 ₱ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS.—Clover $7 00@8 25; flaxseed $1 38@1 90.

TALLOW.—Sales at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—High wines 90@93c ₱ gall.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 4, 1873.

Cattle

The receipts of cattle light, both of through stock and of cattle introduced for sale at this point. There has been no sales of any importance since Friday, as buyers cannot get stock shipped after that day to each Eastern markets in time, and not wanting to incur feed bills the transactions are limited to selling to the cattle to butchers. Trade went up and down dull with prices from ¼ to ⅜c lower than at the opening of the market on Monday. One load of cattle was sent to Allegheny for retail.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 87; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 65; prime 1,300 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $5 50; fair 1,100 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 25; common, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $3 50; cows $2 25 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs light. The market rules a shade better. Prime light hogs in best demand, and sell readily from $4 00 to $4 25. Heavy hogs selling slow. Yesterday the Allegheny Port Packing Company purchased 1,000 head, and the yards are better cleaned than for some time past.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 16; prime do $4 05 to $4 10; prime Yorkers $4 00.

Sheep.

Run light, nothing doing, buyers holding off until next week. Following are the figures at which stock is held:

PRICES.

Following are the current rates: Extra 100 lbs, free wool, $6 25; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $5 50@5 75; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00; prime 85 lbs fine wool, $5 25.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 4.—Wool—Prices are well maintained, but the demand is limited. We quote as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 60@66c; X at 56c; medium (⅝ to ¾ blood), 67@68c; coarse (¼ blood), 56@57c; common (low), 45@50c. Illinois Michigan and other Western States, fine (X to XX), 55@56c; medium 63@66c; coarse 60c; common 60c; choice unwashed fine, fine unwashed 43@45c; medium unwashed 50c; coarse bury unwashed 40c; choice washed (delaine), washed combing 72@73c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled 53c; Philadelphia super pulled (delaine); country and western super pulled 55@56c; country and western merino pulled 50@52c.—*N. Y. Jour. com.*

Business at the Chicago Stock Yards in 1872.

The Chicago *Times* says: The following is a summary of the seventh annual stock report of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. There was a large gain over 1871 in the receipts of cattle, hogs, and horses, and a slight decrease in the sheep rate. The value of live stock received at the yards in the year 1872 was:

Cattle	$41,000,000
Hogs	43,500,000
Sheep	950,000
Horses	25,000
Total value	$75,475,000

The following table will show the receipts of stock during the twelve months ending December 31 of each year:

	1872.	1871.
Cattle	684,075	566,000
Hogs	3,572,023	2,690,000
Sheep	1,010,121	1,000,000
Horses	12,145	10,000
No. head all kinds	4,229,054	3,266,000

The shipments during the same period were:

Cattle	340,225	280,000
Hogs	1,520,504	1,000,000
Sheep	145,049	100,000
Horses	10,627	8,000
Total	2,501,262	1,388,000

The receipts of cattle and hogs have increased 54,275 shipped. The average weight of hogs received during the year was 249¾ pounds.

About Coal.

Coal took a heavy tumble on Tuesday, all small dealers being glad to sell at $1 25 per barrel—a reasonable figure, and one likely to continue until tows arrive from the upper Ohio, which will hardly be more than ten days hence. The gas works boat, containing 9,700 bushels, saved the other day, was delivered and paid for yesterday. The only loss sustained by the Gas Company was a small boat with 3,500 bushels, for which they paid just $700, the boat which held it being the property, and therefore the loss of the dealer.

The heaviest losses sustained by Messrs. Brown & Jones, coal dealers, by the late ice disaster, is as follows:

	Value.
Coal, 187,000 bushels	$93,500
Flatboats, 6	1,000
Floats, 1	1,000
Empty coal boats, 2	2,100
Barges, 6	2,400
Lines, chains, etc	6,000
Shovels, tools, etc	1,000
Total loss	$82,000

They have saved from the general wreck 30,000 bushels of coal and $6,000 worth of equipments, and may possibly save other small portions of their stock which went adrift. In addition to the above, W. H. Brown lost thirty barges, worth $20,000. Gilmore lost four barges. Clark & Co., one do. Saline Company, one do. All worth about $1,000 apiece. A great many of the above may yet be recovered at some expense. The towboat Wm. Gowen, due today from up the river, will go below at once, after her arrival, in search of lost boats.—*Memphis Avalanche*, 4th.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 6, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts This week.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, December 30	1,610	1,541	1,696
Tuesday, December 31	2,469	....	1,250
Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1873	4,348	....	1,257
Thursday, Jan. 2	....	....	....
Friday, Jan. 3	5,741	....	1,992
Saturday, Jan. 4	3,208	....	1,300
Total for week	17,386	1,541	6,525
Same time 1872	11,564	563	12,339
Same time 1871	7,404	857	2,649
Same time 1870	16,175	517	2,486
Same time 1869	8,570	1,618	5,223
Same time 1868	6,047	392	8,227

BUSINESS.

The week just closed was one of the dullest that has been experienced in the oil market for many years. When a barrel of crude oil can be obtained for 12 37½@12 50, it is about time to consider that prices are near the bottom. The only question that comes up is, when will there be a revival. This, however, is easier asked than answered. The combination principle don't appear to give satisfaction. About the time they think that everything is becoming lively, it is discovered that somebody has broken their pledge. As we have before remarked, the oil trade is rather too extensive to be easily managed. We have no doubt that the oil men will soon come to the same conclusion.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	17,122	17,386

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past nine years from January 1 to

January 6, 1873	17,386
same time 1872	11,564
same time 1871	7,404
same time 1870	16,175
same time 1869	8,570
same time 1868	6,047
same time 1867	....
same time 1866	....
same time 1865	5,715

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	....	1,541
Allegheny Valley Railroad	11,222	5,052
Total	11,222	6,593

The following are the exports of refined oil from Pittsburgh and Allegheny Valley railroads for the past five years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penn'a R. R	1,597	517	857	563	1,541
A. V. R. R	5,023	2,486	2,649	12,339	6,525
Total	6,641	2,903	3,506	12,902	8,066

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation, traders as wide apart in their views as ever. Parties, quoted as follows: Agency prices $5 25 per bbl; dealers $2 25@2 37½, being equal to 6¾c per gallon here.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single sale; refiners are selling 27c; buyers, however, are not inclined to pay that figure, even for Philadelphia delivery.

Western Union Line!

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—The Herald says: A very hot boring prevailed the market at all points, with little change in quotations. Parties in the interests appear to take hold, and deliveries under time contracts with the most trusty are going forward freely, with prospects brighter in the near future. From creek districts, created by the scarcity of oil in the older and heavy stocks in the farms. At Oil City immediate shipping sold in small quantities at 2 @2 25. At Parker's the feeling was weak, and spot sold as low as $2 37½. The following were the closing bids Parker's, spot.....$2 40

Bid for June or July, delivery	2 87½
Also bids Oil City, spot	2 75
Also bids lower road, spot	2 50
Also bids Shippen and Jan. and Jan., 1874	2 75

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 4.—No market.

ROUSEVILLE, January 4.—No market.

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—Market dull and nothing doing; can't quote.

OIL CITY, January 4.—Market dull at $2 75@2 80; lower road $2 60@2 65; upper road $2 70@2 75.

NEW YORK, January 4, closing 3.—Crude in bulk dull and nominal; refined in bulk quiet and firm at 30½c about the best price offered; sales 4,000 gallons immediate delivery. Refined nominal, the common price being 27½c. It is reported that some took as low as 24½c. Cases quiet at 38½c. Philadelphia prices nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Market quiet; S. W. crude in shipping order 15¼c; cases 27c; sales none.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Lines.]

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—Market cannot quote.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Refined 27c; crude 16c. Market quiet and nothing doing.

OIL CITY, January 4.—Market dull at $2 85@2 90. Nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, January 4.—Market quiet at $2 50.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Refined not quotable; prices ranging from 26½@27½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	79
R. McKelvey & Co	Vesta Oil Works	48
B. S. Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	48

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Peerless Oil Works 79	Vesta Oil Works 48
Riverside Oil Works 48	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 2, 1872.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Central Refining Co.	Logan Bros & Co, Phila	10
Bissell Works	Warden, F. & Co., Phila	3
Citizens Oil Works	Warden, King & Co., Phila	3
Lockhart, F. & Co	Warden, Frew & Co., Phila	5
Main Oil Works	Warden, King & Co., Phila	37
Slavin & Co	Waring, King & Co., Phila	37
Total		135

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Rankin & Waring	Waring, King & Co., Phila	15

IRON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

January 4.—We learn of nothing in American iron but the tone of the market has improved, and the feeling is in sellers' favor. Prices are unchanged and are still nominally as follows: Anthracite at $37 ton for No 1; $36@38 for No 2; $42 for No 3; gray forge $30; charcoal and white neutral at $45; mottled and No 1 more charcoal forge at $55@65, the latter for extra brands of car wheel iron. Scotch pig iron, under favorable advices from the other side. We quote from yards as follows: Eglinton at $26 @ delivered; at $26, and Gartsherrie at $26; per ton on dock.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

January 4.—Iron—For pig iron there is more demand, but at lower figures. Sales of 3,000 ton Lehigh crane No 1 at $45; 1,000 tons No 2 at $44, and 500 tons forge on secret terms. Bar iron is dull at $56 @ 58. Sales command $6 @ keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 4, 1873.

FLOUR.—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN.—Wheat languid, but unsettled, closing firm; No 2 spring $1 21 spot and $1 23¾ @ $1 24 seller February; No 3 do $1 07 a 1 07¾; rejected 94 @ 95c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30¾ a 30¾c spot; rejected 28c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 24½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, 65c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork—Demand fair and prices advanced to $11 50. Lard—Demand light. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm and held ¼c higher, all around. Dressed hogs firm at $4 35 a 4 40.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 20¼c; sales of futures 7,500 bales as follows: January 19 13-16@20c; February 20 1-16c; March 20 5-16@20 7-16c; April 20 13-16c; May 21 1-16c; June 21¾; July 21 13-16c. Flour fairly active and higher; receipts 14,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 95@6 20; common to good $6 30@7 50; good to choice $7 45@8 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky decidedly lower, closing at 91¾@92c. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 20,000 bushels; fair No 2 Western $1 45@1 50. No 2 spring afloat $1 39¾@1 40; inferior spring $1 42@1 43; No 1 held steadily at $1 52@1 55; winter red $1 58@1 60. Rye unchanged. Barley steady for western at 92c. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts 12,000 bush; old mixed western, 60 @65½c; do store 65@65½c. Oats steady; receipts 43,000 bush; new western mixed, store, 46@47c; do seaboard, Eggs higher; western 37@38½c. Hops firm at 35c for 1872. Leather quiet and firm at 28@30c. Wool more active; superfine pulled Michigan and Ohio firm; No 1@a19c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining 9⅝@9½c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses firm New Orleans 68@70c. Petroleum dull; crude 10¾@11c; refined 27½c. Turpentine firm at 44½@45c. Provisions—Mess pork firmer at $13 @13 25. Beef unchanged. Middles steady; long clear January 6¾@6¾c; short clear do 7¼c; short rib spot 7¼c; January 7 3-16c; February 7 5-16c. Lard 5c; kettle 8@8½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Cotton quiet at 20c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and declined to 85@85c. Sugar and molasses steady. Eggs—Demand fair and market firm. Mess pork firm at $13 25. Lard—Demand fair and prices steady 7½@7 3-16c; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats—Demand fair; shoulders 4½@4½c; clear rib sides 6@6¼c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Green meats higher; sales of shoulders at 5½c; hams nominal. Whisky active and prices advanced 1c; sales of 93 bbls at 91c; principal sales at $1 85@1 90. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 88c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 4.—There was an improved order demand for domestics to-day; some buyers from California and Texas are in the market making early purchases. Market for cotton goods steady and quiet. Woolens showed a little more animation in both fold and heavy weights, but the demand for additions to the clothing trade were small in amount. Foreign goods were still. Importers and importing jobbers are opening spring lots of worsted dress goods. Choice designs are likely to be worn. Importations for the week under one and a half millions.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Flour—Only local demand; white $7 50@8 50; family $9 50. Corn dull at 55c. Oats quiet at 45@47½c. Pork dull at $14 50. Hay scarce; prime $42; choice $45. Pork dull; mess $13 75. Bacon dull; sales clear sides 6½c. Hams scarce at 8½@9½c. Lard—Leaf 9¾@10c. Sugar in fair demand; inferior 6@6½c; common 6¾@7c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c; prime 8c. Molasses in good demand; Centrifugals 60@65c; common 45@50c; fair to choice 62@65c. Whisky—New western here; Louisiana 92c. Coffee 16@19c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm but inactive; No 2 spring $1 25. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 33c, east track. Oats firmer; No 2, 27½c, elevator. Barley dull; No 1, 65c. Whisky steady at 92c. Mess pork quiet at $13 50, spot. Dry salt meats quiet; loose shoulders 5½c; packed lots 6c, clear rib sides 5½c. Bacon nominal. Lard active at 6¾@7c. Hogs firm at $3 40 @3 80.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—Cotton easier; low middling 18½c. Flour firm; extra family $6 75; No 1 $8 00. Wheat firm at $1 50@1 75. Corn firm at 50c. Oats steady at 35c. Rye advanced to 80c. Barley steady. Hogs steady, packers paying $4 00. Provisions strong. Mess pork, $12. Bacon—Shoulders 5c; clear sides 5c. Lard 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear sides 6@6¼c. Whisky steady at 89c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—Flour and wheat firm and mixed western 4@5c higher. Oats dull; 1@2c lower. Mess pork $13@13 50. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½@4½c; sides 5¾@5¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 5¼@5½c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Lard 7¾@8c. Western butter quiet and firm; choice roll 37@38c. Whisky 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Flour—Advancing tendency; superfine State $4 50@4 75. Wheat export and higher; red $1 90@2 00. Rye dull. Corn easier; yellow 64@65c. Oats unchanged. Provisions—Crude 15½c; refined 26@27c. Whisky firm at 88c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 4.—Wheat firm; No 2 Milwaukee $1 60. Corn 60c. Barley unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛@111⅜.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1873—P. M.

Money easier to-day, declined to 4 per cent. at the close, although the bulk of the business was done at 7 per cent. to 1 32. The bank statement is favorable. Banks now hold an excess of $8,788,025.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange quiet at 109¾ for prime banker's sixty day's sterling, and 110½ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold quiet and firmer to-day at 111⅛@111⅜. Loans 1 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $48,000,000. Specie shipments for the week were $831,919.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady at closing prices.

U. S. comp 1881 ex int	114⅞	5-20s, 1867 ex in	113¾
5-20s, 1862	112⅝	5-20s, 1868 ex in	113¾
5-20s, 1864	113¾	New 5s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	10-40s	110
5-20s, 1865, new ex in	113⅝	Currency 6s	112¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady at nominal prices.

Missouri 6s ex in	92½	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, old	79½	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	79¾	North Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	48		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The early dealings in the stock exchange were characterized by considerable firmness, but as the day advanced the improvement in prices was lost, and free offerings of stocks were made during the afternoon. Erie fluctuated and made a steady decline to 62¾, the closing quotation. Boston, Hartford and Erie was freely pressed for sale and the price dropped from 8¾ to 7¾. Market closed quiet.

Canton	101¾	St. Paul pref	77¾
Western U. T. Co	79¾	Wabash	74
Quicksilver	46	Wabash pref	93
Adams Express	98½	Ft. Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo & Co	85¼	Chicago & Alton	118¾
U.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE OIL TRADE.

Mass Meeting at Parker's.

The Terms of the Coalition Accepted

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 5, 1873.

At the mass meeting of producers at Parker's Landing yesterday the resolution to repudiate the contract with the refiners, under consideration at a previous meeting, was called up and laid on the table. This action is equivalent to accepting the terms of the contract, and in fact the fifty thousand barrels allotted to the first, second and third districts out of the tanks for the two hundred thousand barrels is being run out. The price for these districts is fixed at three dollars, there being a discrimination against them in freights as compared with Oil City amounting to twenty-five cents per barrel.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railroad.

DENVER, Col., January 4.—The Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railroad Company have raised all the money to build their road from Denver to to Georgetown. Contracts for the grading and iron are let, and the work is pushed, and the road completed to Georgetown before next October. The maximum grade as reported by the engineer is one hundred and twenty-five feet to the mile, while for the greater part of the distance the grade will not exceed eighty feet to the mile.

Meeting of Railroad Officials.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad and J. J. Walker, Second Vice President of the Mobile and Ohio Road had a consultation here to-day with reference to a mutual exchange of stock sufficient to specially and practically transact the business of their roads. To project a bridge to span the Mississippi River between Belmont and Columbus, Kentucky, was also discussed, and it was decided to frame bills to be presented to the Legislatures of Missouri and Kentucky asking for the necessary powers in the premises.

The Boesel Law of Ohio Pronounced Unconstitutional.

Judge Ranney and Samuel Williamson, Esq., have recently given, in compliance with the request of a number of citizens of that city, an opinion on the constitutionality of the Boesel law, which shows careful preparation. Their conclusion is that the law is unconstitutional. The paragraph quoted below presents the question clearly, and without professional technicalities:

Some one having proper respect for the constitution of the State may desire to know how much aid can be afforded the company consistently with a constitutional provision, which positively prohibits these communities from using their money or credit to extend aid to corporations in any form. The cunningly devised but completely fallacious answer is this: You cannot aid us by subscribing to our stock; that is forbidden: you cannot aid us by either raising money for us or lending us your credit; that also is forbidden: but you can aid us just as effectively by using your money and credit to construct a piece of railroad for us, and that is not forbidden! The distinction is this: you are prohibited from intermeddling with either money or credit to enable us to build the road, but you may use the same money and credit to build a road for us. The former would be nothing but a donation of your money or credit, while the latter does not! Such an explanation hardly merits a reply. It is not only a distinction without any substantial difference, but it is a distinction opposed to be allowed is the very thing positively condemned by the explicit words of the last clause of the section. The same public indebtedness is created, the same public credit is used in the same purpose, the thing produced is the same, and the ultimate ownership of the property is the same, as though the public had been directly loaned to the corporation. It simply amounts to a loan of the public credit, for the benefit of the corporation, and in aid of its undertaking, upon the agreement to save the public harmless by paying the debt itself.

Suits at Law Between Railway Companies and Employees.

The railroad companies are turning the tables and assuming the aggressive in the law courts. In St. Louis a suit has been entered, under a law of Missouri, against a conductor, for alleged wanton disobedience to orders, resulting in a collision of trains and destruction of a considerable amount of property. On the other hand three suits have been filed by a conductor, engineer, and fireman against the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in a collision on that road. The conductor demands $15,000, the engineer $10,000, and the fireman $5,000 damages. They state in their petitions that the collision was caused by the negligence of the company, that the engineer of the locomotive which they had charge, ran into the regular passenger train and was thrown off the track; that the cause of the collision was the failure to show white lights on the rear of the train at the approaching train. The result of this litigation will be of special interest to railroad employees every where, as it is likely to be so extended by important results in determining the responsibility of railroad companies for the proper inforcement of regulations for the protection of life and property.

Miscellaneous.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: We have it from unquestioned authority—an officer in high standing of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad—that there is not a particle of truth in the rumor circulated in our city to the effect that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad had secured, or was about to secure, the controlling interest in the Wilmington Road. This is nonsense, and we do not hesitate to say, be implicitly relied on.

—Southern travel is to be improved by an air line railroad, about two hundred and fifty miles in length, now being constructed between Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. It is under the control of Col. Thomas Scott, and is designed as a feeder for the Southern Pacific Railroad, now being surveyed on the thirty-second parallel.

—The Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will commence the erection of a round house and machine shops at Cambridge about the 1st of April.

—The Toronto *Leader* states that a body of English capitalists was ready to subscribe the necessary capital to build the Canadian Pacific Railway on the terms of the act of Parliament of last session, in case the other arrangements are not carried out.

—The conductors and brakemen of the Reading Railroad and all its branches now appear in a uniform of dark blue cloth, gilt buttons, military caps, etc. The number of employees thus to be equipped amounts to nearly six hundred. The suits, which cost forty-five dollars each, will be furnished by the company.

—One of the most important of the railway consolidations recently consummated is the lease by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. These will hereafter be one to the Missouri. This matter has been the subject of considerable discussion and speculation for some time, and is now finally settled. The new arrangement took effect with the new year.

—The people of San Francisco have been pretty well stirred up, from time to time, with the project of ceding Goat Island (in their bay) to the Central Pacific Railway Company. With them this question is *the* topic of the hour. A meeting in favor of it was held in that city one night last week, and the following morning was sent to a liquor store, a short distance away, to have the bottle replenished. On her way home she drank freely, was overcome, lay down by the roadside and died.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 5.—River rising very rapidly, with nineteen feet six inches in channel; ice floating pretty heavily. Weather cloudy. Snow two inches deep fell since last night.

The New Orleans Bulletin's special shore ice. Several boats are advertised to leave to-morrow, but it is feared the heavy ice will render it impossible. The weather at ten o'clock was nearly clear; thermometer at 26 deg.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Not so much ice running to-day; some heavy cakes are coming down, but in small numbers. Tapping Illinois Central. The ice runs out after the Kentucky shore below the towhead, leaving half the river clear on the Indiana shore, and a very large ice field along the shore. The ferryboat will cross in the morning and break the ice around the steamers and up to the ferry dock at the foot of First street, and then break through the narrow strip of ice along the Kentucky shore, and make trips. It is estimated that five thousand dollars will cover all loss from ice in this vicinity. The number of coal boats and barges caught by towboat Home and passing over the falls and moored at the foot of the Island at New Albany is as follows: Ashland No. 1, position and marked as follows: Ashland No. 34, J. C. Fisher No. 106, J. C. Fisher No. 74, D. Watts No. 11, Ashland No. 55, one side stove in of pig iron boat E. Chatlin No. 2, of Vevay, end stove in of a gravel flat twelve by sixty feet. Perry boat Thos. Connor also caught a barge with end slightly stove in, supposed to have belonged to N. J. Rigley and landed it at New Albany. The coal boat lodged in the dam contains about 700 bushels of coal. Seven boats and flat barges are lodged in sight of the levee. Heavy snow fell nearly all last night, snow also fell during the intervals during the day. The river has fallen nine inches, with eight feet three inches in the canal and six feet three inches in the chute. Cloudy and cold. The Bonanza Belle will leave down to Mobile Creek this morning to assist in getting back the ferry boat Frank McHarry. The ice is all out of the way out of the shore belt of ice this morning and said to secure two barges lodged on the Indiana side. Gauge at Mauk's mill is advertised to leave for Louisville to-morrow imperatively.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 5.—Six inches of snow fell since eight o'clock Saturday night. Mercury 29 to 32. Movements of boats and fall of river the same as yesterday. It is reported Fayette to Henderson burned. that the R. C. Gray is burned.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., January 5.—Arrived—New Orleans; Emma C. Elliott, E. H. Durfee, Sam Dale, Kingore, Paducah; Lafayette, Dixon. It is reported by parties who came by Nashville, Carrollton to Dixon, that of the sunken steamboats from Gray all that remained above water had been broken by fire. The gorge at Carrsville was still unbroken yesterday morning. River stationary, about four inches of snow fell last night. Cloudy. Mercury 26.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—The ice gorge below the bridge has moved slowly down the river this evening and lodged again at Arsenal Island, where the river is narrower. No damage reported. It is probable the gorge will soon be broken and will move and attack the ice at Arsenal Island to-morrow, and break it up so it can run out and reopen navigation south.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—Weather cloudy. Arrived—P. W. Strader, New Orleans; Mayflower, New Orleans; Continental. Departed—Emilie La Barge, New Orleans; P. W. Strader, Cairo.

For Additional River News See Third Page.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England winds shifting to fresh and brisk northwesterly and westerly, on Monday clearing weather and falling temperature. For the Middle States rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather. From eastern and south Atlantic here believe Lake Erie and Upper Lake region northwesterly to westerly winds, diminishing in force, falling temperature, rising barometer, and generally clear weather, except from New Jersey and Pennsylvania southwestward to Florida and Alabama. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

The Epizootic Along the Rocky Mountains.

DENVER, COL., January 4.—The epizootic has continued to increase in this city until most of the horses are more or less affected, and the streets present an almost deserted appearance. Reports from other sections of the Territory, and as far south as Santa Fe, show the disease to have broken out almost simultaneously along the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains for a distance of five hundred miles north and south. The Southern Overland Mail and Express Company, from Pueblo to Santa Fe, have stopped running and the people of New Mexico will be deprived of mail communication for some time to come.

Shock of an Earthquake.

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock last night, shocks in all cities of twelve o'clock last night, shocks in all parts of this city were distinctly felt by a low rumbling noise as of distant thunder, accompanied by three distinct vibrations that shook houses, rattled furniture and caused a general alarm. Many persons left their beds in search of supposed burglars. Others came up street to learn the particulars of what they supposed was some boiler explosion. Up to this hour a diligent canvass of the city fails to give any reason for the shock, and many people believe that the noise and vibration was caused by an earthquake.

STATE NEWS.

The Pleasantville Bank, capital $100,000, has just been organized in Pleasantville, Venango county. Following are the officers: President, Samuel Q. Brown; Vice President, Dr. John Wilson; Directors, Samuel Harsh, Willis B. Beredict, Jonathan Watson, Samuel W. Stewart, John F. Carll, R. L. Irwin.

The Johnstown postoffice was robbed at an early hour Friday morning, and all the letters, some 1,500 in number, carried away. No watchman is employed in the office at night, and as the city has no night policemen, the burglars had no difficulty in entering and ransacking the office.

A sausage measuring sixty-nine feet in length, and weighing 5,592 pounds, is one of the latest wonders of Manheim, Lancaster county. Has any one lost a dog in that neighborhood?

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* states that the Beaver Mills and Lumber Company, consisting of H. H. Smith, George Rogers, Edward H. Blanchard and Hon. William A. Armstrong, were the owners of a fourth interest of ten thousand acres pine timber land on Mosquito creek, in Clearfield and Elk counties, Pa., and have just purchased the other three-fourths interest. The sum paid is not given. Peter Herdic offered the purchasers $100,000 bonus for their contract, but they refused to sell. This shows the value of pine timber lands. The purchasers are confident the present value of timber lands is the fact that pine timber is being very rapidly exhausted, and the Beaver Mill Company is wise in providing for the future, and that all such purchase opportunities will be found in this State.

Minersville, one of the suburbs of Johnstown, has a sensation over the arrest of one Frank Gallagher, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery entered by his wife. Within a few hours after Mrs. Gallagher had given birth to a child, the husband beat her in a shameful manner, bit her hands, etc.

Papers from Schuylkill county explain that there has been no strike among the miners, but that the operators have temporarily stopped their works in order to straighten things up somewhat before beginning the new year. There was a large accumulation of snow to be cleared from about the collieries, and accounts to be overhauled. It was also generally suggested to the miners that they should rest awhile and think over the new terms offered them for 1873, while these little matters were being attended to.

Mr. John B. Hall started the first foundry in Williamsport, and took to that place the first steam engine and boilers ever used there, hauling them on wagons from Geneva, New York, in June, 1832.

In the latter part of October two hogs, weighing about 300 pounds each, wandered to the premises of the widow of W. Nelson, of Belleville, Mifflin county. Diligent search was made for them, but they were not found until the sixty-fifth day after their disappearance, when they were discovered in an old unused pen on a neighboring farm, where they had been shut up all this time without food or drink. They were still able to stand when found, but were reduced to mere shadows, neither of them weighing more than thirty pounds.

The journeymen carbuilders of Wilmington, Del., have determined to go into business on the co-operative plan, and Oxford, Kennett square, Coatesville, Summerville and other towns in the eastern part of this State are receiving numerous offers of inducements to secure the location of the works in their midst.

A Pottsville man, who says he hasn't attended church for twenty years, boasts that he can remember perfectly the preacher's text on the last occasion of a visit to the sanctuary. And this is the way he remembered it when asked what it was: "That fellow came in a camel to enter a circus, than for a man to eat a package of needles."

The Westerman iron works in Sharon are idle, owing to a strike of the puddlers.

The Lehigh Valley works, recently completed, cost $208,918 45.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* claims that the Baldwin steel works in that city has more than once beaten the big day's work of the steel works of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown. It says: On February 12th, 1870, the Baldwin works made 16 heats in 12 hours, and on February 6th, 1871, they got out 18 heats in 12 hours, producing 105,744 pounds of rail steel. In October last they made 17 heats in 11 hours, producing 194,291 pounds of steel—this on the 16th, while on the 21st they accomplished the incredible feat of making 32 heats in 22 hours, thereby producing 363,496 pounds of steel. On several other occasions have sixteen heats been made in 12 hours or less.

Over two million gallons of milk were shipped to Philadelphia over the Reading Railroad for the year ending October 31st.

The Welsh Eisteddfod, or annual musical contest, was held at Pittston on New Year's day, and was very largely attended. Rev. T. C. Edwards, of Wilkesbarre, won the hard bard and the prize for historical poetry.

A boy named Frank Ives was caught in the machinery at Uhler's furnace, above Glendon, a few days since, and crushed to death.

The Mahanoy valley, in Schuylkill county, is about twenty miles in length by half a mile in width. In this area there are twenty-five collieries, and these will produce on an average, 2,000,000 tons of coal annually, for the next fifty years.

An aged couple at Triumph, Warren county, determined to indugurate the new year with first-class spree, and while the woman was sent to a liquor store, a short distance away, to have the bottle replenished. On her way home she drank freely, was overcome, lay down by the roadside and died.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railroad.

DENVER, Col., January 4.—The Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railroad Company have raised all the money to build their road from Denver to to Georgetown. Contracts for the grading and iron are let, and the work is pushed, and the road completed to Georgetown before next October. The maximum grade as reported by the engineer is one hundred and twenty-five feet to the mile, while for the greater part of the distance the grade will not exceed eighty feet to the mile.

Meeting of Railroad Officials.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad and J. J. Walker, Second Vice President of the Mobile and Ohio Road had a consultation here to-day with reference to a mutual exchange of stock sufficient to specially and practically transact the business of their roads. To project a bridge to span the Mississippi River between Belmont and Columbus, Kentucky, was also discussed, and it was decided to frame bills to be presented to the Legislatures of Missouri and Kentucky asking for the necessary powers in the premises.

The Boesel Law of Ohio Pronounced Unconstitutional.

Judge Ranney and Samuel Williamson, Esq., have recently given, in compliance with the request of a number of citizens of that city, an opinion on the constitutionality of the Boesel law, which shows careful preparation. Their conclusion is that the law is unconstitutional. The paragraph quoted below presents the question clearly, and without professional technicalities:

Some one having proper respect for the constitution of the State may desire to know how much aid can be afforded the company consistently with a constitutional provision, which positively prohibits these communities from using their money or credit to extend aid to corporations in any form. The cunningly devised but completely fallacious answer is this: You cannot aid us by subscribing to our stock; that is forbidden: you cannot aid us by either raising money for us or lending us your credit; that also is forbidden: but you can aid us just as effectively by using your money and credit to construct a piece of railroad for us, and that is not forbidden! The distinction is this: you are prohibited from intermeddling with either money or credit to enable us to build the road, but *you* may use the same money and credit to build a road for us. The former would be nothing but a donation of your money or credit, while the latter does not! Such an explanation hardly merits a reply. It is not only a distinction without any substantial difference, but it is a distinction opposed to be allowed is the very thing positively condemned by the explicit words of the last clause of the section. The same public indebtedness is created, the same public credit is used in the same purpose, the thing produced is the same, and the ultimate ownership of the property is the same, as though the public had been directly loaned to the corporation. It simply amounts to a loan of the public credit, for the benefit of the corporation, and in aid of its undertaking, upon the agreement to save the public harmless by paying the debt itself.

Suits at Law Between Railway Companies and Employees.

The railroad companies are turning the tables and assuming the aggressive in the law courts. In St. Louis a suit has been entered, under a law of Missouri, against a conductor, for alleged wanton disobedience to orders, resulting in a collision of trains and destruction of a considerable amount of property. On the other hand three suits have been filed by a conductor, engineer, and fireman against the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in a collision on that road. The conductor demands $15,000, the engineer $10,000, and the fireman $5,000 damages. They state in their petitions that the collision was caused by the negligence of the company, that the engineer of the locomotive which they had charge, ran into the regular passenger train and was thrown off the track; that the cause of the collision was the failure to show white lights on the rear of the train at the approaching train. The result of this litigation will be of special interest to railroad employees every where, as it is likely to be so extended by important results in determining the responsibility of railroad companies for the proper inforcement of regulations for the protection of life and property.

Miscellaneous.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: We have it from unquestioned authority—an officer in high standing of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad—that there is not a particle of truth in the rumor circulated in our city to the effect that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad had secured, or was about to secure, the controlling interest in the Wilmington Road. This is nonsense, and we do not hesitate to say, be implicitly relied on.

—Southern travel is to be improved by an air line railroad, about two hundred and fifty miles in length, now being constructed between Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. It is under the control of Col. Thomas Scott, and is designed as a feeder for the Southern Pacific Railroad, now being surveyed on the thirty-second parallel.

—The Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will commence the erection of a round house and machine shops at Cambridge about the 1st of April.

—The Toronto *Leader* states that a body of English capitalists was ready to subscribe the necessary capital to build the Canadian Pacific Railway on the terms of the act of Parliament of last session, in case the other arrangements are not carried out.

—The conductors and brakemen of the Reading Railroad and all its branches now appear in a uniform of dark blue cloth, gilt buttons, military caps, etc. The number of employees thus to be equipped amounts to nearly six hundred. The suits, which cost forty-five dollars each, will be furnished by the company.

—One of the most important of the railway consolidations recently consummated is the lease by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. These will hereafter be one to the Missouri. This matter has been the subject of considerable discussion and speculation for some time, and is now finally settled. The new arrangement took effect with the new year.

—The people of San Francisco have been pretty well stirred up, from time to time, with the project of ceding Goat Island (in their bay) to the Central Pacific Railway Company. With them this question is *the* topic of the hour. A meeting in favor of it was held in that city one night last week, and the following morning was sent to a liquor store, a short distance away, to have the bottle replenished. On her way home she drank freely, was overcome, lay down by the roadside and died.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 5.—River rising very rapidly, with nineteen feet six inches in channel; ice floating pretty heavily. Weather cloudy. Snow two inches deep fell since last night.

The New Orleans Bulletin's special shore ice. Several boats are advertised to leave to-morrow, but it is feared the heavy ice will render it impossible. The weather at ten o'clock was nearly clear; thermometer at 26 deg.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Not so much ice running to-day; some heavy cakes are coming down, but in small numbers. Tapping Illinois Central. The ice runs out after the Kentucky shore below the towhead, leaving half the river clear on the Indiana shore, and a very large ice field along the shore. The ferryboat will cross in the morning and break the ice around the steamers and up to the ferry dock at the foot of First street, and then break through the narrow strip of ice along the Kentucky shore, and make trips. It is estimated that five thousand dollars will cover all loss from ice in this vicinity. The number of coal boats and barges caught by towboat Home and passing over the falls and moored at the foot of the Island at New Albany is as follows: Ashland No. 34, J. C. Fisher No. 106, J. C. Fisher No. 74, D. Watts No. 11, Ashland No. 55, one side stove in of pig iron boat E. Chatlin No. 2, of Vevay, end stove in of a gravel flat twelve by sixty feet. Perry boat Thos. Connor also caught a barge with end slightly stove in, supposed to have belonged to N. J. Rigley and landed it at New Albany. The coal boat lodged in the dam contains about 700 bushels of coal. Seven boats and flat barges are lodged in sight of the levee. Heavy snow fell nearly all last night, snow also fell during the intervals during the day. The river has fallen nine inches, with eight feet three inches in the canal and six feet three inches in the chute. Cloudy and cold. The Bonanza Belle will leave down to Mobile Creek this morning to assist in getting back the ferry boat Frank McHarry. The ice is all out of the way out of the shore belt of ice this morning and said to secure two barges lodged on the Indiana side. Gauge at Mauk's mill is advertised to leave for Louisville to-morrow imperatively.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 5.—Six inches of snow fell since eight o'clock Saturday night. Mercury 29 to 32. Movements of boats and fall of river the same as yesterday. It is reported Fayette to Henderson burned. that the R. C. Gray is burned.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., January 5.—Arrived—New Orleans; Emma C. Elliott, E. H. Durfee, Sam Dale, Kingore, Paducah; Lafayette, Dixon. It is reported by parties who came by Nashville, Carrollton to Dixon, that of the sunken steamboats from Gray all that remained above water had been broken by fire. The gorge at Carrsville was still unbroken yesterday morning. River stationary, about four inches of snow fell last night. Cloudy. Mercury 26.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—The ice gorge below the bridge has moved slowly down the river this evening and lodged again at Arsenal Island, where the river is narrower. No damage reported. It is probable the gorge will soon be broken and will move and attack the ice at Arsenal Island to-morrow, and break it up so it can run out and reopen navigation south.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—Weather cloudy. Arrived—P. W. Strader, New Orleans; Mayflower, New Orleans; Continental. Departed—Emilie La Barge, New Orleans; P. W. Strader, Cairo.

For Additional River News See Third Page.

WILKINSBURG ANNEXATION.

Another Meeting of the Committee, and What was Done.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the annexation of a portion of Wilkins township held another meeting on Saturday, Mr. Littell in the chair.

The City Attorney, Mr. Slagle, stated that the committee should ascertain if the petitioners constituted three-fifths of the taxable residents at the date of the filing of the same in Councils, December 9th, 1872.

Mr. Duff moved to adopt the list of taxables submitted by Mr. Swift as a basis, which was agreed to.

Mr. Littell proposed to strike out from the list all who were not taxable residents December 9th, and add to it all who had moved in prior to that date.

Mr. Slagle decided that women and minors and ling property were not "taxable inhabitants" in a proper legal sense, and should not be counted either on the list or on the petition.

Mr. Hunter moved to enumerate only those included in the attorney's decision. Adopted.

Mr. Duff moved that parties having names to strike off or add, now present them.

Mr. Slagle stated that the petitioners had originally made out a correct list, when Wm. Oliver, Esq., of Wilkins had passed the ordinance, had inserted hundreds more. It then came over for signatures to show what names should be stricken off. Mr. Littell called on the opponents to present their evidence.

Mr. John Rice was again called to be sworn. He presented a list of taxables with the names as near as he could make out, changes up until Friday last, and increased to 170 names. Mr. Peters received the contract for meat, at $4 00 per hundred pounds.

A committee from the Workhouse Board submitted a report in regard to the existing need of male department of the workhouse, and the construction of the new mill tax for that purpose. The report was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Stowe, Kirkpatrick, Mayor Callow and Controller Warren.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Warden for the jail. Mr. Wilson Smith received eight votes, and Mr. William Goudelock, the present incumbent, four votes. Mr. Smith was therefore elected. He has been Warden of the county jail for many years, and has been Assistant Warden under Mr. Scantlin. He will no doubt give satisfaction for the place, and will make an excellent officer. Mr. Scantlin was not removed for any cause, except that he had held the office four years, and it was time some fat office-seeker received a turn in a subordinate position, was entitled to promotion.

Dr. McKelvey was re-elected jail physician, a position he has satisfactorily filled for several years.

ANOTHER EAST END ROBBERY.

The Residence of Major Wm. Frew Visited—A Cabinet of Silver Coins Captured, &c.

The frequency of East End robberies is really becoming alarming. Not a week has elapsed but some house has not been entered and robbed of valuables—and not an arrest made. More attention must certainly be paid to our rural citizens. The last robbery reported to that direction was on Saturday morning, when the residence, near the junction of Fifth and Center avenues, of our well known fellow citizen, Major Frew, was entered and relieved of a quantity of foreign good and silver coin. The actors in the affair, although they left behind a Turkish, Italian and American gold and silver pieces, principally of the latter species, the good friends who had been abroad, but many of which had been coined by Major Frew himself. There were also taken a lot of silver coin called "shinplasters," to the tune of $2, together with four dozen of silver tea spoons marked "Lindsey." Up to three o'clock this morning no trace of the thieves had been discovered, although Officers Scott and Cupples made a diligent search of the premises. It is to be hoped that a stop was put to the East End burglars' proceedings.

CHECKED IN TIME.

A Slight Fire Yesterday Morning.

About three o'clock yesterday morning some of the girls employed in the laundry department of the Monongahela House noticed a strong smell of smoke in their room. They notified the watchman on duty at the house, and an investigation proved that the smoke came from the premises of J. S. Dilworth & Co., boarding-house keepers on the second avenue, adjoining the store. The discovery was made timely, and but for which an alarm necessary, but merely called the Duquesne fire company to the men repaired to the store at once, and breaking open the door discovered that a portion of the floor had caught fire from the furnace under a coffee roaster. With a few buckets of water the fire was extinguished. The damage done to the stock was proved fortunate, as had the fire been allowed to continue much longer a conflagration would doubtless have ensued. The loss was trifling.

NEW CHURCH ENTERPRIZE.

Proposed Organization of a Baptist Congregation in East Liberty.

Revs. J. D. Sherr, B. F. Woodburn, J. S. Hutton, and D. Shafer, and Messrs. Hall, Reiter and Bell issued a circular letter to the members of their churches living in East Liberty and vicinity, calling upon them to join in establishing a permanent society in East Liberty. The well arranged circular in the city. The papers were afx comms to the page, and were worsed on a hand press. This morning, Mayor Callow, of the "rolled boy."

THOMAS SPROUL had a hearing on Saturday night before Alderman D. B. Smith, Allegheny, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Philip Hind, who alleged that Sproul struck him in the face with a hard cue, at a saloon on Federal street. He was held for trial at Court in the sum of three hundred dollars.

The first session of the Allegheny District Conference of the M. E. Church will open in this city to-morrow, in the Union church, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sandusky street, and will continue in session the following day. About forty ministers are expected to be present. The Rev. J. W. Baker will preside.

MRS. WILLIAMS, who has charge of the station at Bellevue, on the Fort Wayne Railway, was presented on Saturday with a silk dress and purse containing a sum of money, by the patrons of the road, as an expression of their gratitude for the kindness and care she has taken for their welfare while waiting for trains at this station.

ON SATURDAY, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Stowe appointed Henry Worsham, a colored citizen of Six-mile Island, to the position of constable, vice L. P. Yerkeson, resigned. This is said to be the first colored man appointed constable in the county. Mr. Worsham has reasons for resigning that he could not make it living out of it.

THE Allegheny Select Council is now in the hands of a joint stock association, under the name of the "National Iron and Steel Publishing Company," with Mr. F. E. Woods as Secretary and Mr. John D. Weeks as editor. The journal is an excellent one of its class, and under its new auspices we wish for it a prosperous career.

THE police cannot account for the great falling off in the number of arrests in the Eighth ward during a few months ago it was nothing unusual for the Mayor to have to dispose of from sixty to ninety cases on Monday morning, but during the past month or two it has been the general average, notwithstanding the increase in population in that portion.

THE Sabbath school connected with the Sandusky street Baptist church, held their thirty-eighth anniversary yesterday. The occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one, and was largely attended by all present. Excellent addresses were made by a number of ministers and laymen, which were listened to with the closest attention. The services were interspersed with singing which added greatly to the interest on the occasion.

THE *Methodist Recorder*, which has heretofore sustained a high reputation for general and typographical excellence, comes to us this week in a very handsome new dress, putting it ahead of all competitors hereabouts so far as regards mechanical appearance. Mr. Alexander Clark has editorial management of the paper, and his peculiar fitness for the work is evidenced in the fact that since he took hold the circulation has doubled, and the paper has been vastly improved.

ON SATURDAY afternoon Peter Hunsberger met with a serious accident while employed at the new steel works in the Twenty-third Ward. Mr. H. was assisting in moving a heavy joist when an iron crowbar, five feet in length, slipped from the vessel in which it was being carried, and struck him in the left thigh, perforating the limb and inflicting a horrible gash. Notwithstanding the shock such an accident would necessarily cause, the wounded man had the nerve to grasp the bar and pull it from the wound. Dr. Evans was immediately summoned and dressed the wound, after which the sufferer was taken home.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

Opinion of Hon. John J. Pearson.

Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, has delivered the following opinion in the case of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company; The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company was incorporated by this and three other States. Of the parts of the distance is within the residue without the boundaries of Pennsylvania, and it has been the uniform practice to rate the taxation on roads, or the capital stock, or dividends thereof, in proportion to the part within our borders. On the 7th day of June, 1869, this road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years, at a fixed annual rent which yielded to the stockholders of this company twelve per cent. per annum on their capital stock, clear of and from all deductions for taxes, etc. At that time their capital stock consisted of $11,407,500 divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. By a resolution of the board of June, 1869, the company determined that in lieu of the present stock, to be surrendered by his certificate there should issued in new ones, at the rate of 171 shares for each shares held, so as to produce an income of seven per cent. per annum, instead of the twelve per cent. guaranteed on the old stock. The result is stated to show what names should be stricken off on the list or on the petition.

"12th inst., 1—Many of ye inhabitants here have signed a subscription, and we commonwealth are sixty pounds for this year for him, he has about two scholars, likewise, ye soberer sort of people seem to long for a preacher, and they have got a right good master, etc., reads ye Liturgy and Common Prayer on ye Sabbath day, and preaches ye two sermons prescribes (he being a presbyterian), where they never very grave (as I hearne, on ye occasion, ye children also are brought to the church to be sain).

"12th inst., 25th.—A young Indian brought us four turkies, saying, that he was commanded by ye generality of his acquaintances to come to ye Quaker who would use him very well, and having bought them and paid him all his demands for the same, he eat and drink, he going out heard of a better market, so came back, but ye Quakers, understanding ye money again, but his second chan not pleasing him in dealing, he brought them back to us and had his money again, and he left us the next day to attend at ye second chap."

It is doubtful whether Mr. Kenney had the least idea of the present dimensions of Pittsburgh, notwithstanding he says it "ye place continued to increase and with great rapidity, in fact, quite too large." Could our forefathers rise from their graves, they would be unable to recognize their old stamping grounds. "Tall oaks from little acorns grow." Think of Pittsburgh having one school and twenty teachers. To the child, the history of the first good old days when the schoolmaster was next to the preacher, and in his estimation second to none.

The last extract shows how the poor rulers had to take it till years ago. Christmas turkeys are an old institution.

"Who would be a turkey hen,
They would fatteners in a pen,
Killed and eat by hungry men?"

THE PRISON BOARD.

Election of Warden and Jail Physician.

The Board of Prison Inspectors met yesterday in the office of the County Controller, and awarded the contract for furnishing bread to the jail to Mr. Wm. Aard, at $5 25 per hundred loaves. Wm. Peters received the contract for meat, at $4 60 per hundred pounds.

A committee from the Workhouse Board submitted a report in regard to the existing need of male department of the workhouse, and the construction of the new mill tax for that purpose. The report was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Stowe, Kirkpatrick, Mayor Callow and Controller Warren.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Warden for the jail. Mr. Wilson Smith received eight votes, and Mr. William Goudelock, the present incumbent, four votes. Mr. Smith was therefore elected. He has been Warden of the county jail for many years, and has been Assistant Warden under Mr. Scantlin. He will no doubt give satisfaction for the place, and will make an excellent officer. Mr. Scantlin was not removed for any cause, except that he had held the office four years, and it was time some fat office-seeker received a turn in a subordinate position, was entitled to promotion.

Dr. McKelvey was re-elected jail physician, a position he has satisfactorily filled for several years.

ANOTHER EAST END ROBBERY.

The Residence of Major Wm. Frew Visited—A Cabinet of Silver Coins Captured, &c.

The frequency of East End robberies is really becoming alarming. Not a week has elapsed but some house has not been entered and robbed of valuables—and not an arrest made. More attention must certainly be paid to our rural citizens. The last robbery reported to that direction was on Saturday morning, when the residence, near the junction of Fifth and Center avenues, of our well known fellow citizen, Major Frew, was entered and relieved of a quantity of foreign good and silver coin. The actors in the affair, although they left behind a Turkish, Italian and American gold and silver pieces, principally of the latter species, the good friends who had been abroad, but many of which had been coined by Major Frew himself. There were also taken a lot of silver coin called "shinplasters," to the tune of $2, together with four dozen of silver tea spoons marked "Lindsey." Up to three o'clock this morning no trace of the thieves had been discovered, although Officers Scott and Cupples made a diligent search of the premises. It is to be hoped that a stop was put to the East End burglars' proceedings.

CHECKED IN TIME.

A Slight Fire Yesterday Morning.

About three o'clock yesterday morning some of the girls employed in the laundry department of the Monongahela House noticed a strong smell of smoke in their room. They notified the watchman on duty at the house, and an investigation proved that the smoke came from the premises of J. S. Dilworth & Co., boarding-house keepers on the second avenue, adjoining the store. The discovery was made timely, and but for which an alarm necessary, but merely called the Duquesne fire company to the men repaired to the store at once, and breaking open the door discovered that a portion of the floor had caught fire from the furnace under a coffee roaster. With a few buckets of water the fire was extinguished. The damage done to the stock was proved fortunate, as had the fire been allowed to continue much longer a conflagration would doubtless have ensued. The loss was trifling.

NEW CHURCH ENTERPRIZE.

Proposed Organization of a Baptist Congregation in East Liberty.

Revs. J. D. Sherr, B. F. Woodburn, J. S. Hutton, and D. Shafer, and Messrs. Hall, Reiter and Bell issued a circular letter to the members of their churches living in East Liberty and vicinity, calling upon them to join in establishing a permanent society in East Liberty. The well arranged circular in the city. The papers were afx comms to the page, and were worsed on a hand press. This morning, Mayor Callow, of the "rolled boy."

THOMAS SPROUL had a hearing on Saturday night before Alderman D. B. Smith, Allegheny, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Philip Hind, who alleged that Sproul struck him in the face with a hard cue, at a saloon on Federal street. He was held for trial at Court in the sum of three hundred dollars.

The first session of the Allegheny District Conference of the M. E. Church will open in this city to-morrow, in the Union church, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sandusky street, and will continue in session the following day. About forty ministers are expected to be present. The Rev. J. W. Baker will preside.

MRS. WILLIAMS, who has charge of the station at Bellevue, on the Fort Wayne Railway, was presented on Saturday with a silk dress and purse containing a sum of money, by the patrons of the road, as an expression of their gratitude for the kindness and care she has taken for their welfare while waiting for trains at this station.

ON SATURDAY, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Stowe appointed Henry Worsham, a colored citizen of Six-mile Island, to the position of constable, vice L. P. Yerkeson, resigned. This is said to be the first colored man appointed constable in the county. Mr.